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WORLD'S FAIR NUMBER

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

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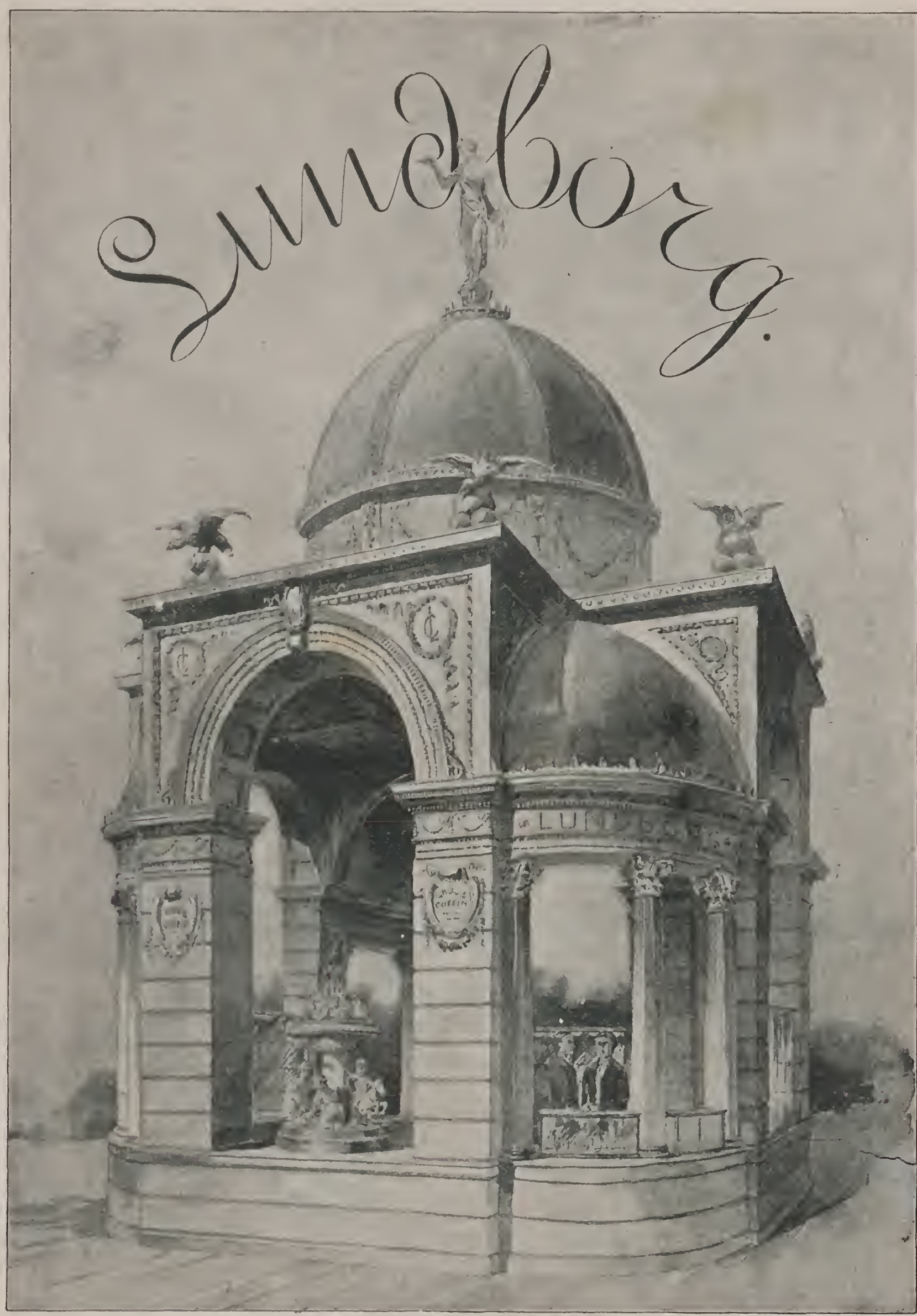

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World's Fair Exhibit of

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FARGO'S

Chicago Made

$2.50 Shoes.

Fargo's **$2.50** Ladies' Button and Lace.
Fargo's **$2.50** Calf Shoes for Gentlemen.
Fargo's **$2.50** Ladies' Tan Blucher.

Come to the Columbian Exposition wearing **Fargo's Shoes** and see **Fargo's Shoes** made there in the Shoe and Leather Building. The Exposition authorities have asked us to make our goods there, so the people can see the process. Our Shoes can be distinguished by Pink tags and are made on Pink lasts. Come to our Pavilion and receive a *Calf Head Charm* made from pure Aluminum. Your dealer will give you a ticket entitling you to one of these pretty Souvenirs.

But most of all, be sure to wear a pair of the **Fargo Shoes.** *None genuine without our stamp on bottom.* Ask your dealer for them. If he does not keep them **send to us for the Size and Style you want,** and a pair will be sent post-paid on receipt of price. If you will try a pair of our shoes, and if for any reason they are not satisfactory, you may return them and we will refund your money.

The above cut represents one style of the **Fargo $2.50 Ladies' Boot.** It has a Black Cloth Top and a Patent Leather Tip, and is made on a narrow toe low-heel last. It is a very comfortable and stylish shoe. If you prefer an all Dongola Shoe or one on a square toe, or a Common Sense or Opera Last, we have them in C, D, E and EE widths.

Ask for **Fargo's $2.50 Ladies' Tan** Lace Blucher. It is a **most stylish shoe** and just "the thing" for wear at the World's Fair. **Fargo's $2.50 Calf Shoe** for Men has been brought to such a state of perfection during the six years since its inception, that it is absolutely equal in value to much higher-priced shoes. You run no risk in trying a pair, as we take all the chances. Dealers will furnish you with envelopes addressed in our care if you would like to use our offices as **down-town** headquarters during the Exposition season.

☞ Look for our famous "Calf Head Trade Mark" in the Shoe and Leather Building at the World's Fair. A full descriptive list will be mailed on application. Our beautiful **Columbian Catalogue** is ready for dealers.

C. H. FARGO & CO.,

196, 198, 200 Market Street. **CHICAGO.** **Corner of Quincy Street.**

The Exhibit at McCreery's

On the corner of Broadway and Eleventh Street, New-York City, displays the product of the world's looms. No world's fair, however immense, can allot to any one exhibitor the space necessary to show the complete stock of a great dry-goods house.

Even in McCreery's huge building every device to save space is needed. The thousands of samples are closely ranged like books in a public library. Only a fraction of them can be shown within the building.

This variety is of enormous advantage to the customer. Buyers of black silks find here five hundred varieties in weave, design, and quality; and in white or colored silks the stock is as complete. Few, even of New-York women, much less those from out of town, realize the vast resources at their command. By letter or in person the buyer states requirements, and secures whatever the world can furnish.

Here we mention some of the elegant, dainty, and serviceable goods that women rightly love, that conduce so directly to beauty and to health. They show the range of our usual stock. We aim to have whatever we can recommend. Details would be wearisome.

The counters presenting colored silks are a kaleidoscopic display of every hue and shade. The popularity of satin effects is everywhere evident. With the revival of old fashions, the gros-grains and taffetas are again in use, as they furnish the right stiffness for the new flaring skirts. The most durable of less costly weaves is the new "English" silk, an ideal material for a traveling—say, a World's Fair gown. This silk sheds the dust, and has the body of light weight cloth. In a stylish 1830 model it is a very smart gown.

Attractive colored silks for summer are those which are *imprimé*, or printed with a pattern rather than damasked, though some imported silks are printed on a damask or brocaded ground. Especially dainty are the changeable grounds, with dashes or dots. Standard Twills and India silks are sought for wear, and make delightfully cool summer gowns. *Miroir* and *glacé* velvets are beautiful, and are in all the rich colors of silk and dress-goods. Artistic readers can imagine the exquisite effect when eminence-purple velvet is shaded through successive tones with pale blue, or when deep green reflects pale petunia-pink, or violet velvet is shot with pale yellow. Rich Lyons satins come in widths of a yard and a quarter for Empire gowns, and are fitly brocaded in Empire patterns, sometimes printed in *dentelle* effect.

Among popular dress-goods are the new "hopsackings," light, loosely woven woolens, serviceable for street-gowns, and for traveling-gowns. In two-toned effects they repeat, in more refined shades, colors fashionable in silk goods. The beauty of these shaded wools is emphasized by sleeves and other trimmings of similarly colored silks. The new Scotch cheviots of the season, in herring-bone style, and in mixtures, are flecked with white or color by raised threads. The severe style of the tailor-gown is now relieved by trimmings of heavy écru lace and of *miroir* velvet. French Poplin with narrow borders of silk galloon, striped with soft contrasting colors, a revival of an old-time goods, will lend itself gracefully to the 1830 fashions, and the new wool-bareges also recall a fabric of several generations ago. They are mixed with silks in bayadere styles; illuminated stripes cross the wool ground, or it is striped in a melange of color with silk lines.

In silk and wool one quaint material has the effect of a black-lace grenadine, thrown over a pale-rose-orchid-purple, or emerald-green ground; others have a raised pile, usually of black silk, through which a brilliant underground in pale blue, mauve, or some other fashionable color is seen.

There are dainty examples of French cleverness among the imported gowns. One of changeable seeded-silk in silver-gray and pale linden-green is trimmed with ruffles of point-de-Gene lace and with silk. The tea-gown is popular because it gives opportunity for many picturesque fashions too negligé for more formal dress. One is of peach-blow surah, with a deep bertha-like cape of écru Genoa lace.

In these modern days a variety of stylish French waists, to be worn with dark silk skirts, are most useful to the wardrobe. The most elaborate are of silk trimmed with écru laces. An excellent authority says that "a woman cannot have too many capes." One of the most elegant and popular wraps is the military cape. It is made in cloths, in *miroir* or plain velvets. The velvet capes are richly trimmed with ornaments of tinsel embroidery, and lined with dainty silks in contrast. The Empire coat, an elegant and picturesque wrap, is made for summer in black Brussels-net, or black lace, in accordion pleats with a high yoke of black satin, embroidered with jet. The full sleeves are of violet velvet, reflecting gray tones. Epaulets of black lace, trimmed with bands of satin ribbon, surmount these sleeves. A deep pendant fringe of black jet falls over the flowing front of the wrap, and is decorated with a long Empire girdle of black-satin ribbon. These coats are also made for carriage wear of Suede-colored bengalines and cloths, but are then fitted to the figure with a broad box-pleat, back and front. The yoke and pointed girdle of black satin are embroidered with opalescent spangles, and spangles of colored metals.

Many of the materials for ladies' dresses are duplicated in picturesque frocks for girls and young ladies. These dresses are made with skirts a trifle fuller, and round waists, finished with broad revers and jacket effects. Large sleeves give smartness to the gown. There are pretty wool gowns, seeded with black dots, and trimmed with ruffles of narrow satin-ribbon, which is put on in groups on the skirt, and as a border to the revers or jacket. Tasteful gowns of cambric are made with straight-hemmed skirts, pointed girdles striped with insertion, and neatly fitting Eton Jackets over full blouse waists.

Underwear was never more beautifully or daintily finished than to-day. The new underwear, made of the daintiest materials, has trimmings of gossamer-like lace, and narrow insertions and embroidery.

The most popular sheer goods of the season are the organdies, in the large flower patterns of two generations ago. Dotted Swiss is also in demand for dresses, in plain color and figured effects, and attractive dimities are figured in tiny designs and hair-lines in color.

To the many visitors from abroad we may be permitted to say—what our own countrymen know—that during the last half century this dry-goods house has been widely known as beyond rivalry for novelties in design; for rare, curious, and exclusive makes and patterns; and for exquisite foreign products.

Visit or Address

James McCreery & Company,

Broadway and 11th Street, New-York City.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

WORLD'S FAIR EXTRA NUMBER

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THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

ENTRANCE TO THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Established 1827.

WORLD'S FAIR NUMBER.

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CHICAGO AND THE FAIR.

Chicago was founded by nature, and built by the growth of the American Republic. The very first movements of white men to the westward of the Alleghenies designated the spot as a centre of travel and trade. It was at first the terminus on the Great Lakes of a long route of canoe travel. Its situation looked to the east and to the west. The flood of settlement once started into the region to the westward of Indiana and to the northward of Missouri, the creation of a great commercial city at the head of Lake Michigan followed as a necessary consequence.

The unexampled swiftness and sureness of the growth of the Great West developed a corresponding swiftness and confidence of enterprise in Chicago which have been and remain without parallel in history.

In the middle of the present century Richard Cobden complained that English schoolboys were taught all about a miserable Attic stream called the Ilissus, but nothing of Chicago. At that time Chicago had perhaps fifty thousand people. The world in general knew very little of it. Mr. Cobden had visited it and the country which was dependent upon it, and saw not merely how marvellous its development had already been, but how vast a capital of commerce and industry it was to become.

The Old World was not to remain in ignorance of Chicago's existence long. The great fire of 1871, in which "In one wild night the city fell," was destined to strike the world with horror by the very magnitude of the catastrophe; but the catastrophe itself, startling and sensational in the highest degree, was not so impressive as the recovery from it.

Almost on the day after the conflagration the people of Chicago looked about them, computed their losses, counted the number of buildings that had been burned and measured the area laid bare, and saw that the property destroyed, although it amounted perhaps to three hundred millions of dollars, or nearly half the city's property value, was equivalent only to about three years' ordinary growth of the city.

Supposing their city to retain the reason that it had already had for its existence and growth,—and the people of Chicago never for an instant entertained a doubt on that point,—it might be expected to recover in another three years what it lost. In reality it did more than this. It drew new glory and prestige, and as a result built up new business out of the splendor of its recovery. Its reconstruction dazzled the world, but was taken as a matter of course in Chicago.

The great fire has been almost forgotten. When it is thought of, it is generally as a blessing instead of a calamity. "How much finer our city is," a Chicagoan says, "than it could have been if it had not been burned! How many old buildings we should have to tolerate."

It is probably not thought of at all in Chicago to-day, in the bustle of the World's Columbian Exhibition. After twenty years of development, more rapid than any that had taken place even in its own history, Chicago resolved, when it was proposed to hold in the United States an international exhibition in commemoration of the discovery of America by Columbus, to possess this exhibition.

It seemed to her merchants perfectly appropriate that Chicago should be the site of the Fair. The situation and circumstances which had made the city what it was, made it, in their opinion, the most fitting and representative city in America in which to hold a World's Fair.

It was in a spirit of entire confidence in this fact, and in the outcome, that the representatives of Chicago went before Congress to demand that their city should be chosen as the one in which to hold the Fair. The city had never yet reckoned without its host, and it did not on this occasion.

Its dependence was now placed on the representatives in the lower house of Congress who came from the great West and Southwest, and who looked to Chicago now as the fittest exposition city, just as their merchants had long looked to it as their natural commercial distributing point.

In the vote in the National House of Representatives for a site for the World's Fair, Chicago led from the first, and, although the House voted eight times between the candidates, maintained its lead to the end. On the first trial she received forty-three votes more than New York, her leading competitor throughout; and on the last vote, when a great part of the support of the other cities had gone to New York, Chicago had a lead of fifty votes, and was selected as the site.

No doubt the selection was to the general satisfaction of the country, without prejudice to the cities which were Chicago's competitors. Chicago had already become a sort of "convention capital" of the country; it is the most convenient city to reach for the people of the East and West, the North and the South. It is also a remarkably good city to stay in when it is reached—well provided with great hotels, and accustomed to receiving, entertaining and "handling" large crowds. No other city in the country is so hard to overcrowd as Chicago.

Moreover, the choice was largely due to the confidence of the people in the ability of Chicago to raise the vast amount of money necessary to the creation of a successful World's Fair, as well as to the general recognition of the advantage of the location of the city for the attendance of the millions of Americans who must furnish the great bulk of the gate receipts. Confidence of success is perhaps the greatest element in the carrying out of any scheme of great magnitude. Intense public spirit is necessary for the raising of a vast sum of money for a public purpose.

Chicago had proved that she had these qualities. Her confidence in herself had inspired the confidence of others. She had already come to Washington with a substantial guarantee fund, and it was evident that much larger amounts were forthcoming. Public spirited citizens of wealth in Chicago pledged themselves for large sums.

No doubt the Representatives who voted for Chicago believed that, if any city could, in less than three years' time, make ready a great international exhibition which should surpass in size and importance any which had yet been held, that city was Chicago.

At any rate, Chicago was selected. An excellent site for the exhibition was obtained by the surrender of one of the largest and most beautiful of the public parks of the city. The work of organization and construction was pushed rapidly. There were important national committees and commissioners, but the actual work of planning and accomplishing the work, and especially of spending the money, has been done by a few citizens of Chicago who are at the head of the World's Columbian Exposition Association of that city.

In order that the city, as a corporation, might assist effectively in the enterprise, it was necessary that an amendment to the Constitution of Illinois should be adopted, permitting Chicago to borrow five million dollars to advance to the Exposition. The people of Illinois gave their consent to this amendment. The city has proved to the rest of the country its entire confidence in the success of the enterprise.

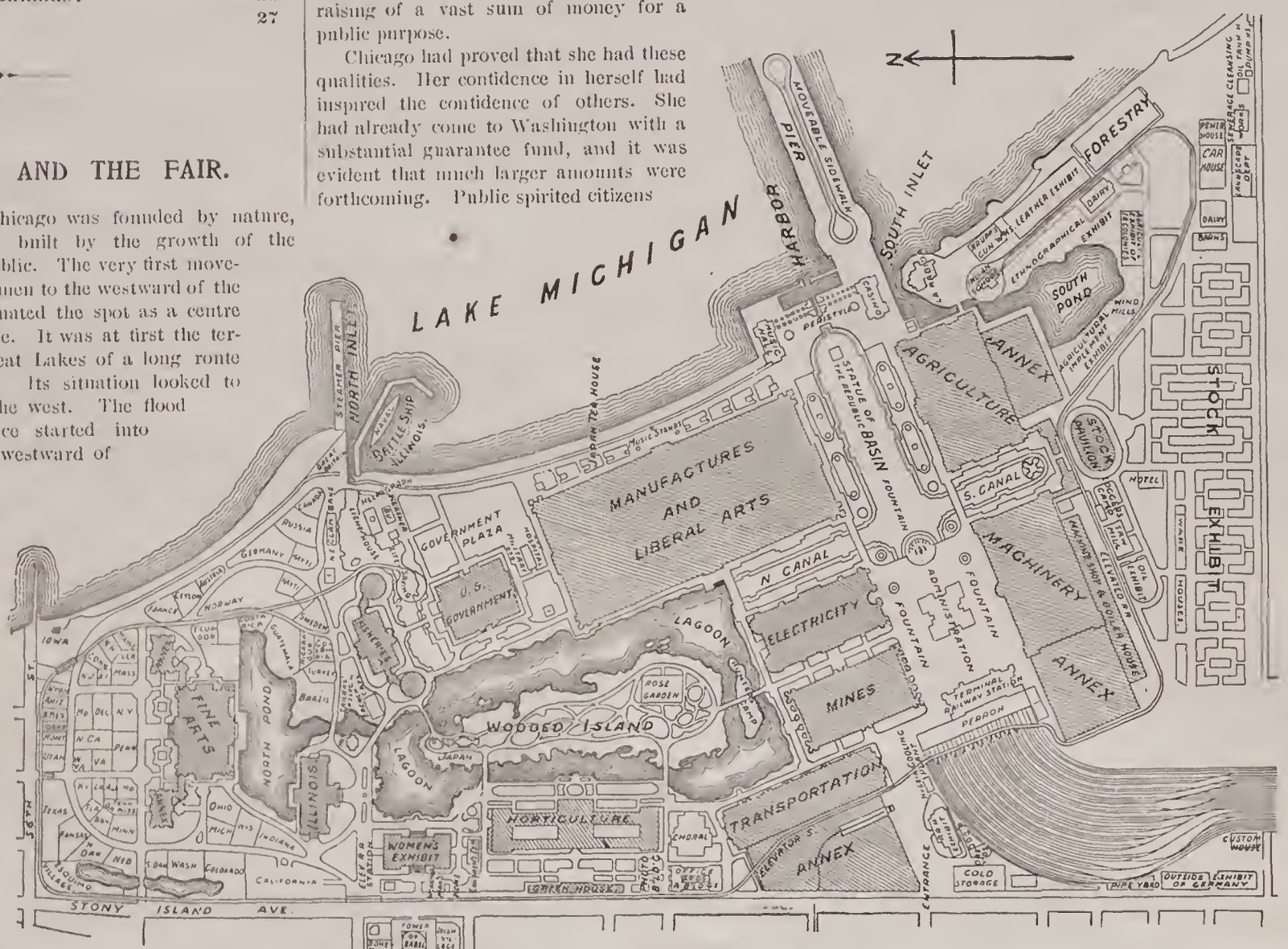
Finally, Congress appropriated in aid of the exhibition five million Columbian half-dollars—an amount which was augmented by the sale of these souvenir coins at a premium. This appropriation put the final seal of governmental approval upon the great enterprise.

The result at this date has abundantly justified Chicago's confidence in herself and the general confidence in her. A World's Fair—the ninth real international exhibition which has ever been held, beginning with the one at the Crystal Palace in London in 1851—is now open, and it surpasses not only in magnitude, interest and industrial and artistic importance all previous exhibitions, but is held in the vastest and probably the most beautiful group of buildings ever erected in historic times.

Probably, moreover, no World's Fair was ever in so complete a state of readiness at the date of its opening; and this has been accomplished in less time than has been allowed to any previous international exhibition.

Such is the story, in brief, of Chicago and the World's Columbian Exposition.

J. E. CHAMBERLIN.



HINTS FOR SEEING THE WORLD'S FAIR.

By the Chief of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion.

Answers to the questions how and what to see at the World's Fair depend much upon the tastes of the visitor, and the length of time at his disposal. A week will barely suffice for the most perfunctory inspection of all of its wonders, and a month for a thorough and studious survey. Yet if one can spend only three days or one day in Chicago and at Jackson Park this summer, it will be worth while.

What is seen even in this brief time cannot fail to enlarge the horizon of the beholder, and impress him alike with his own insignificance, with the wide range of human industry, with the wonderful achievements of human ingenuity in making life better worth living and teaching how the nations of the earth, each working on its own line of activity, act and re-act upon each other in bringing to pass the poet's vision of the time when

> The war-drums throb no longer, and the battle-flags are furled
> In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World.

There is a grain of truth in the suggestion that Chicago itself will be the main exhibit of the World's Columbian Exposition. Without disparagement of our older cities it can be asserted that Chicago typifies American enterprise more than any other, and presents in dramatic aspects the quick and lasting results of American foresight, energy, pluck and audacity.

Chicago is territorially the biggest city in the world. Its area includes one hundred eighty-five square miles, or nearly three times the area of the District of Columbia. Of course a considerable part of this is suburban, with houses few and far between; but for all that Chicago has the largest population of any American city except New York, and it is estimated to rank as sixth or seventh in size among all the cities of the world.

It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that many people should think Chicago a place where one's pocket-book will be in constant danger. The old theory that the streets of a big city are full of pitfalls has a very firm hold on the average mind. In respect to the city of a World's Fair this idea is strengthened by the newspaper stories about the opportunities for extortion, not to say robbery, that the World's Fair will create.

Of course the presence of visiting millions will attract from all over the world criminals who will reckon on profiting by the proverbial carelessness of holiday-makers, and by the ignorance of surroundings that often makes holiday-makers in a strange city easy prey. But measures have been taken to protect visitors to the Exposition. The police force of Chicago has for some time been in communication with the police department of every large city in the world. London, Paris, New York, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Rome, Madrid, and in fact every large centre of population will send some of its most expert detectives who have a long acquaintance with the criminals of their respective cities, and who will be on the lookout for these people in and about the World's Fair.

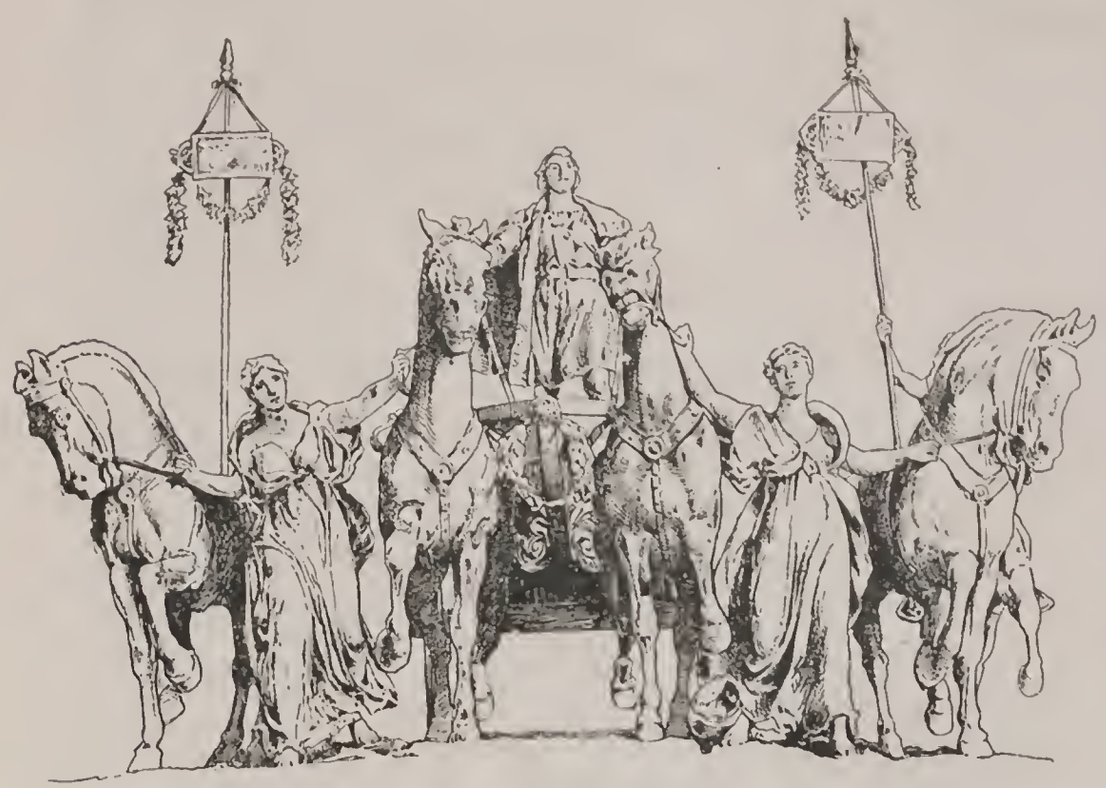
These detectives will not wear uniforms, as that would defeat the object for which they come to Chicago. They will appear to the inexperienced eye ordinary citizens in every-day clothes. But they will be on the alert all the time, more particularly in the neighborhood of the railway stations, and many an old offender, coming to Chicago expecting to reap a harvest, will find his career cut short the moment he steps foot on the railway platform.

He will be given the choice of being locked up in Chicago as a vagrant till the Fair ends, or of being sent back to where he came from. A record will be kept of all the thieves so sent back, and should they come again they will be clapped into prison until the Exposition is over.

But even more dangerous than the downright thief, to the visitor from the country or a small city, is the extortionate hotel proprietor, hackman, or boarding-house keeper, who may impose such charges for the accommodations which they know the visitor must obtain that he may be robbed of more of his money in the long run than if he had lost his purse immediately on his arrival in the city. To guard against this, the Exposition has established the Bureau of Public Comfort. As this Bureau is part of the Exposition management, anything promised by it can be relied on.

The first thing done by the officials of the Bureau of Public Comfort was to send around to every hotel and boarding-house in the city of Chicago and ascertain just how many rooms the proprietor would have to rent during the Exposition. In some cases—as for example the big down-town hotels, which will be full all the time—there were very few rooms which the Bureau could promise to its clients.

But in the neighborhood of Jackson Park, where the World's Fair is to be held, hotel-building has been going on at a tremendous rate for the past two years. The view from the dome of one of the Exposition Buildings shows a big city of new buildings, some of them six, seven and even eight stories high. Nearly all of these are hotels. The smallest have at least one hundred rooms, and several have nearly a thousand. One concern, engaged in bringing people to Chicago, announced some time ago that it was going to put up and run several buildings, forming one immense hotel, which would have no less than six thousand four hundred rooms.



The Quadriga surmounting the Peristyle.

This seems almost incredible, but then there are so many things about Chicago which must be seen to be believed that the creation of a new city of hotels within a twelvemonth is hardly unreasonable.

There need be no fear, therefore, on the score of extortionate charges for lodgings. Hundreds and thousands of boarding-houses in every part of the city have been listed with the Bureau of Public Comfort, and to these visitors can go who do not want to be annoyed with the big crowds on the World's Fair grounds.

At the Dedication last October, there was a great outcry because a few cabmen wanted to exact about five fares from people who had to take part in the Civic Procession. Many papers said that this was but a sample of how people would be robbed when they came to the Exposition.

But the cabmen soon found out that the World's Fair people and the citizens of Chicago would not allow the good name of the city to be injured by the greed of a few hackmen. The result was that everybody got conveyances to the Exposition grounds at ordinary fare, although it is worth while mentioning that every cab in the city was pressed into service during these two days.

When the World's Fair opens, things will be very different from what they were last October. Then the Illinois Central Railroad—the shortest line from the city to the Exposition grounds—was all torn up on account of the track being elevated. This work is now nearly done, and by May first there will be half a dozen lines of track for the use of the World's Fair traffic only. In addition to this, the elevated road, which was but partially completed last October, will be entirely finished. One end of this line is inside the Exposition grounds. The fare from the heart of the city will be five cents.

The street cable cars run south from the city on two main streets, State Street and Cottage Grove Avenue. The Cottage Grove Avenue line comes within two blocks of the grounds, and the State Street line connects with electric cars which run past the gates at the south end of the Park.

Again, every railroad entering Chicago will be connected with the Belt Line which runs around the city, and which enters Jackson Park at the southwest corner. The terminus of this railroad system is the largest space set apart for railroads anywhere in the world.

Even this is not all. As Jackson Park is on the lake front, the Exposition management has provided that as many people as can be carried by boats may be landed at the piers of the Exposition.

Without going into details to show how many people can be carried by each of these means, I may mention the sum total to allay all fears of visitors being overcharged. One hundred thousand people every hour is the number which the Exposition management expects to be able to land at Jackson Park and to take away. I think I am not exaggerating when I say that there is not another spot on the face of the globe of the area of Jackson Park, that is to say about a square mile in extent, where one hundred thousand people could land or depart in an hour.

If the weather were fine, I should want to have my first view of the Exposition from the lake. The scene from the deck of one of the big steamers running to the Fair grounds will be wonderful and imposing, as we catch sight for the first time of the glittering domes, towers and terraces of the great buildings, over which a hundred thousand flags and streamers will flutter in the sunlight. As the boat draws nearer to the shore we begin to make out the outlines of the buildings separately, and the great Manufactures Building, which looms up along the shore like a mountain, makes even the big vessel on which we sail look small as a fishing-boat.

As we land at the pier, and pass into the grounds beneath the shapely columns of the beautiful Peristyle, the scene which greets us makes us feel smaller than ever. We walk past huge structures so high that it is almost painful to look up to their roofs from where we stand, and come to the Administration Building, which is the crowning feature of the magnificent court which surrounds us. Then we ascend to the balcony below the dome of that building to obtain a bird's-eye view of the whole Exposition.

After climbing to this balcony by a winding stairway, we find ourselves looking west over an immense railway station, from which a score of tracks stretch away into the distance like the strings of a hundred kites. To the south is the Machinery Hall, its pinnacles tipped with queer little figures of angels with outstretched wings. These look scarcely bigger than dolls, although they are taller than a man. When we look below at the people walking about the grounds and see that they only seem as big as mice, we can understand why the figures of angels look so small.

In front of the Administration Building is the grand court of the Exposition, which from this height presents a view never to be forgotten. Immediately below are three fountains which can hardly be equalled in the world. On either side of these fountains are others which can be seen best only at night. These are the electric fountains, which send forth sprays of every color imaginable, changing every instant, and blending together so beautifully that one would think that they spouted up rainbows instead of water.

Farther off is the Great Basin, dotted with gondolas, electric launches, and other pleasure craft. At night this Basin will appear like a scene from fairy-land. Deep in the water will be seen electric lights of all colors, sparkling and flashing as though the bottom of the lake were paved with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and jewels of every kind.

But it is not alone from the dome of the Administration Building that a view of the World's Fair can be obtained. Let us take a trip on one of the pleasure launches on the lagoon.

These little boats glide along the water with no more noise or smoke than rowboats. As we look up from our cushioned seat at the gigantic pillars of the tall buildings, the flags which flutter from their tops seem like so many ribbons, and we can hardly realize that they are as big and long as they appeared from the dome of the Administration Building. And the great buildings themselves are not so overpowering as we inspect them over a foreground of sweet-smelling roses, which surrounds the lagoon.

A Bit of Decorative Painting.

The noise of the crowds and the crashing of the bands which we hear in the distance are softened to sweet music as they come mingled with the murmurs of the waters of the lagoon, gently rippling over the myriad water-lilies which float lazily on its surface, or softly splashing against the marble balustrade which surrounds us.

In and out we go under the broad arches of the bridges which span the lagoon, and furnish a cool shelter from the hot sun; out on the wide basin to the very foot of the big statue of the Republic, which from the boat appears to tower almost as high as the dome of the Administration Building; past the four big lions crouching at the base of Cleopatra's needle; or sailing away near the Wooded Island where the shrubs and flowers of every clime invite us ashore. It is the realization of a chapter of the Arabian Nights.

There is yet a third way of seeing the Exposition before we go through the buildings themselves. The elevated railway, which stretches like an immense serpent from one end of the grounds to the other, offers a view midway between that which we had from the dome and the view from the water. This brings us close to all the buildings, and allows us to inspect the wonderful carvings, statuary and mural paintings which adorn the exterior of these buildings.

This railway, although only three miles in length, shows us more wonderful sights along the journey than we can find in three thousand miles in any other railway on earth. In fact, it may be said to take us around the world, for the World's Fair is really a world in miniature.

To tell about a half or a tenth of the wonderful things to be seen in each of these buildings would fill every page of this number of *The Youth's Companion*. I will not attempt it. There will, however, be guide-books for sale on the grounds from which everybody can learn where to find those exhibits in which they are interested.

To go through all the buildings in a week we must get there early in the morning, and stay until the last thing at night.

When we have finished all the buildings we must not forget to allow about a day for seeing the Midway Plaisance. If you wish to see the funny little Japanese living just as they do in their own country; the Chinese in picturesque attire; the pudgy Eskimos in mud huts; German villagers in houses such as we have seen in picture-books; fierce-looking Arabs in turbans and red, baggy trousers—in fact, people of all countries going about their occupations just as they do in their far-off land, go to the Midway Plaisance.

A "tired feeling" comes over even the liveliest vitality after prolonged sight-seeing. The mere succession of wondrous sights and incidents comes in the end to be fatiguing. For this reason, and also to impart to a World's Fair the characteristics of a festival, which ought to be inseparable from it, the management has provided abundant means of rest, refreshment and recreation.

What could be more restful, for instance, than to leave the whirring wheels of Machinery Hall or the glare of the Electricity Building and repair to the Music Hall or to the Festival Hall, where almost every day some great musical entertainment will be provided?

The best bands, musical associations, and choral associations in the United States will on these occasions interpret the works of eminent composers, and in many cases these performances will be under the direction of the composers themselves. Music will also be supplied at stands erected at various appropriate locations throughout the grounds, where at given hours the great military bands of this country and of Europe can be heard in the open air.

In the matter of physical refreshment nothing will be lacking either in quantity, quality or variety. Sandwiches and coffee, on the every-day American plan, may be had almost anywhere at any time. But the visitor may test the cooking and table service of all nations. You may dine one day in France, the next in Italy, the next in Russia, the next in Turkey, and so on through a week, having your luncheon or dinner in Vienna, Cairo, Berlin, or Buda-Pesth, and limiting your expenditure according to your resources, at rates fixed by the Exposition management.

A week at the World's Fair will pass like a flash. It will be time to go home again almost before we know it. And as we take the train and leave the big city behind us, we realize that even Chicago is only a small dot on the face of the earth, and insignificant as a spectacle compared with the world in a nutshell which we have seen at the World's Fair.

MOSES P. HANDY.

THE CLAM-BAKE.

A few steps east of the Fisheries Building on the northerly arm of the Lagoon, at the Exposition grounds, stands a conspicuous structure, attractive and even showy in appearance. Many persons stop to inquire its purpose, and sometimes evince surprise when told that it is the "Clam-Bake."

This is a distinctively New England sea-coast feature, with a strong suggestion of Cape Cod, Woods Holl and Great Chebeague. It is managed by "down east" parties and devoted, as its name signifies, to clam-bake dinners.

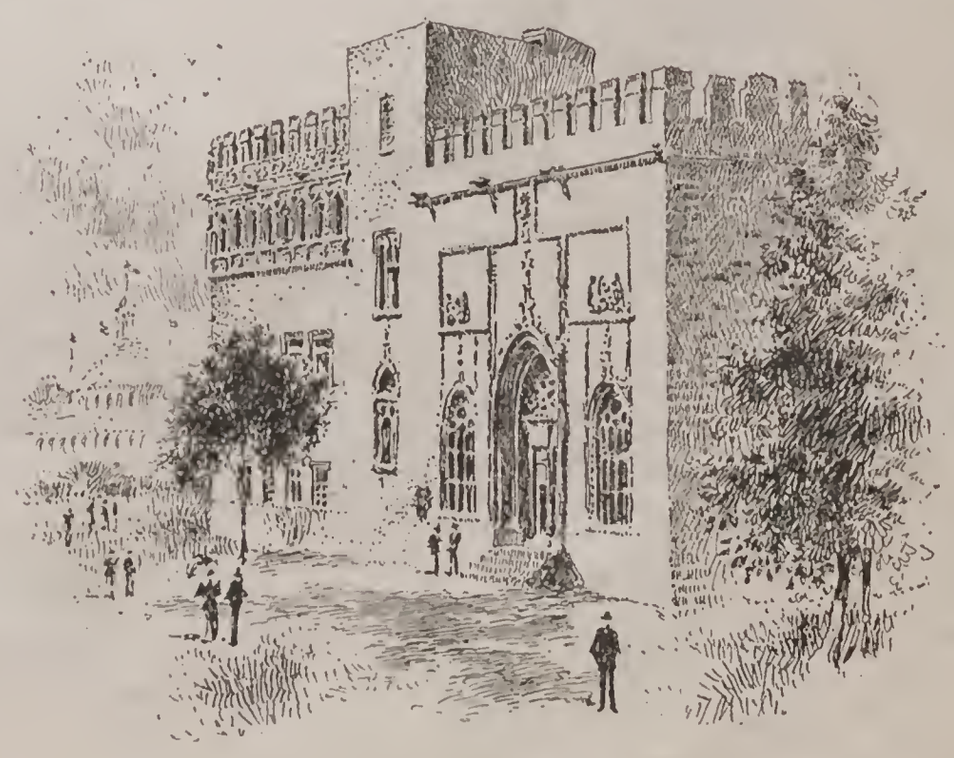
Whoever likes clams, quahogs, lobsters and many other delicacies of the briny deep, will here have opportunities to gratify his tastes. It is understood, too, that the folks in charge know exactly how to do it; that is to say, how to prepare a clam-bake with all its most luscious flavors guaranteed.

Moreover, the building is so constructed that intending patrons who wish to be sure that the proper and most approved methods of clam-baking are followed, can stand around a central pit and, looking into the basement, see exactly how the thing is done. The proprietors evidently mean that there shall be no humbug about this; and they have arranged to transport their clams, lobsters, fish, seaweed, etc., in relays of refrigerator cars which will reach the Fair grounds in thirty-six hours from the coasts of Maine and Massachusetts.

In addition to the dining-rooms on the first and second floors, there is a garden café on the roof, looking out on the lake.

THE WORLD'S FAIR POST-OFFICE.

A regular post-office—the World's Fair Postal Station, Chicago, Illinois—will be established inside the Fair grounds, in the United States Government Building. Here every one can post letters, buy stamps and receive mail, as at any other post-office. There will be quick and accurate general delivery. Many of the State Buildings will also arrange to have mail, addressed to their care, brought to them by special messenger for distribution to visitors.



The "Lonja" of Valencia.

There will be telegraph offices in all the principal buildings, also numerous telephone stations and a messenger boy service.

MACHINERY HALL.

THE HALL OF MINES AND MINING.

FOREIGNERS AT THE FAIR.

By the Secretary of the
Department of Foreign Affairs.

After all, almost everybody goes to Chicago to see what foreigners show at the Fair. The extreme beauty and architectural magnificence of the Exposition enclosure can never fail of thoughtful appreciation; the splendid resources of our own country are interesting and remarkable, but nothing has excited such general curiosity as published hints about the wonderful displays from the lands of which many Americans know little but wish to learn more.

The first question asked by the ordinary visitor in Jackson Park is the way to the Japanese temple. Then he seeks the shortest route to the Ceylon courts, the French, Russian and German exhibits, the fleet of Columbus caravels and the Convent of La Rabida. These and other unique collections seen, there may remain but moderate inclination for further sight-seeing.

This is the theory upon which the Exposition has been planned. The architects and engineers, with their bold designs, may have had other motives, but the men who have spent two years obtaining exhibits and laying the foundations for substantial gate receipts pinned their faith to the attractiveness of the *bizarre* and the beautiful.

Never have the managers of a World's Fair been so fortunate in attracting world-wide attention and coöperation. The Columbian Managers set to work in happy circumstances. They offered a competition free from the political complications inseparable from an exposition held in a European country. They offered a purely commercial battle-ground—where Germans and French, English and Russians, or any other rivals, could be assured of impartiality. They provided a fairly accessible spot for the non-manufacturing, consuming countries to show visitors what natural products they have to exchange for the luxuries of life.

Chicago has thus presented the most enticing inducement to the rest of the globe, with the result that no nation, however small or poor, has refused to take advantage of the invitation issued by President Harrison two years ago.

At the outset, however, the great foreign powers disdained to treat the question of participation seriously. In the first place they reasoned that no World's Fair worthy of the name could be made ready in two years and a half. The professional exposition-holders in France shrugged their shoulders and declared the feat impossible. Though the French Government was the first to formally accept the official invitation, the French press for a long time did all it could to injure the Fair. The least said about that the better, however, for the French are now enlisted, as only enthusiastic, energetic Frenchmen can be, in an effort to surpass all other countries by the brilliancy and beauty of their exhibits.

Again, foreigners pretended never to have heard of Chicago. They were afraid to send their valuable paintings, delicate fabrics and rare products to a city where buffalo were supposed to roam the streets, where savage Indians "held up" cable cars, and where red anarchy reigned supreme. A commissioner sent out by one European government to report upon the Fair actually ordered his letters addressed to New York, fearing a lack of postal facilities west of the Alleghenies; but as a result of his visit that government decided to spend nearly a million dollars in an exhibit.

The managers of the Fair were never disheartened. They sent agents to all quarters of the globe to explain their plans and awaken interest. This propaganda created a remarkable change of sentiment, one country, no larger than Spain, promptly cabling for a million square feet of space.

Great Britain and Germany soon decided that the markets of the world were at stake. England realized that the commerce of her vast colonial possessions was menaced by the United States. Germany had virtually avoided exhibitions since our Centennial, but now, with the aggressiveness characteristic of her young ruler, she determined to spare no effort in asserting her manufacturing importance. Her resolve was the signal for activity in France; and when these three nations applied for space, all the other great countries speedily joined in a scramble for representation.

The South and Central American republics came forward in a body. Turks, Chinese, Australians, Scandinavians, Greeks, Japanese, Spaniards, Russians, Portuguese, Swiss, Austrians, Singhalese, East Indians, and even the remote Koreans, who had never before appeared at an exhibition, as well as nearly every other people under the sun, caught the fever.

The Exposition architects were compelled to add building after building in their efforts to meet the demands for space that had been aroused in distant lands. It was found impossible to satisfy even the greater part of the demands, and when nearly two million square feet of floor had gone to the foreigners, in many instances they decided to erect additional buildings of their own.

England, Germany, France, Spain, Sweden, Norway, India, Ceylon, Japan, Brazil, Guatemala, Haiti, Costa Rica, Colombia and a few others adopted this method of increasing their prominence as exhibitors. Most of them retained also the sections they had secured in the great departmental buildings, but some of the smaller countries were gladly accorded permission to collect their entire displays in their special pavilions.

After wandering through the mazes of Jackson Park for a few hours the thoroughly bewildered visitor will be fortunate if he ever reaches a condition which will allow him to sum up the most striking foreign exhibits in fifteen minutes, however rapid his conversation. Even to skim over the wonders of the Krupp exhibit, with its one hundred and thirty-two ton gun and other monsters of war and peace, would exhaust more time than that.

Whole days must be spent to obtain any satisfying idea of France's splendid Manufactures court, abounding with the beautiful products of Sèvres, Limoges and the Gobelins, and profuse in bronzes, silks, jewelry, and all those exquisite things in which the French excel.

In this court an ordinary city block is filled with incomparable articles which may be broadly described as the luxuries of life.

Great Britain and Germany, with similar sections crowded with hand-made and machine products in distracting profusion, contest every inch of ground with France for awards in each group of the classification of the Exposition. So it is with all nations throughout the buildings of Agriculture, Machinery, Fine Arts, Electricity, Mines, Horticulture, Fisheries and Transportation. The artists, scientists and manufacturers of each country contend for the diploma of honor or for the medal which may be powerful in attracting custom.

The German Building.

In some great buildings it must appear to the ordinary sight-seer that the majority of the exhibits are much alike, whether produced in this or that country. Among the conspicuous exceptions are those from Japan, China, Ceylon and Russia. The unique cloisonné, lacquers, embroideries and carvings from China and Japan are not to be found elsewhere; the captivating collections of the Singhalese are absolutely novel, and the wide Empire of the Czar, stretching across two continents from the Baltic to the Bering Sea, provides numerous articles hitherto unknown in America and unequalled in any land.

The British Building.

The Mikado's subjects have restored the Hooden or Temple of the Phœnix. One wing accurately represents the architecture of the Fujiwara period, eight centuries ago, the other represents the Ashikaga period, corresponding to the time of Columbus, and the main portion or body of the Phœnix, the Tokugawa period of one hundred years ago. The ceilings and interior walls are highly decorated with mythological and historical pictures, and are marvels of precious metals and lacquer work.

Much of the woodwork has been treated with as many as fifty coats of lacquer, each followed by laborious polishing; and all the furniture, decorations and collections in the triple structure are characteristic of the various periods represented. This building with its contents has been presented to Chicago as a permanent Japanese museum.

China has no building except a theatre in the Plaisance, where an interminable native drama will be enacted and where Celestial viands may be enjoyed by the extremely hungry. But her imperial potteries and her silk merchants, her matting weavers and curio-makers have a well-filled court in the Manufactures Building.

Intricately carved Hindoo articles, Cutch silver and gold ware, highly ornate Benares brasses and Tanjore copper, Cashmere shawls, carpets and rare fabrics are found in India's contribution.

Richly wrought gold and silver fabrics, Khorasan wools, mosaics and antiquities have come from Persia. In gorgeous temples of carved ebony, sandal and jak woods, gaudy costumed natives serve the delicious tea of Ceylon.

These are among the splendid exhibits meant to turn the tide of fashion to the wares of those countries.

Persons who have looked at Austria's majolica, crystal and faience, the Greek casts of incomparable ancient sculptures, Russia's malachite and enamels, Germany's guns, Italy's gondolas, the Swiss watches and music-boxes, the Spanish caravels and the Aztec relics and other curios from Mexico, Central and South America, have gained a liberal education, and may be in condition to enjoy the foreign buildings, grouped between the United States man-of-war and the Art Galleries.

Most imposing is the Kaiser's house, piercing the sky like a Prussian spiked helmet, blending every type of German architecture for hundreds of years past, suggesting mediæval castles, old town halls, churches, cottages and palaces in stone, half timber and metal. This building shelters probably the most valuable collection ever displayed at an Exposition, for it consists of all the gifts received by German emperors since the unification of the Fatherland.

Sweden has a Scandinavian cathedral filled with treasures from State museums. Victoria House is a handsome English Villa of the time of Henry VIII., built just at the edge of the lake. France reproduces the Hall of Hercules in the Palace of Versailles, where Benjamin Franklin signed the first treaty made by the United States with another power. This apartment contains all the Lafayette relics which have been loaned by his family for exhibition. Connected with this is an Ionic pavilion devoted to the model municipality of Paris.

Spain has reproduced the Lonja at Valencia. Guatemala has a coffee plantation with its wealthy owner's house. Costa Rica, Haiti, Colombia and Venezuela have similar structures. Brazil has erected an exceedingly striking building in which are displayed the works of her artists, and which will subsequently be removed to Rio de Janeiro.

These buildings, in addition to providing characteristic representation of foreign architectural fashions, are intended as club-houses where visitors from their respective countries may rest when sufficiently demoralized by trying to see the whole Exposition the first day of their arrival.

Whole weeks will not be wasted if spent in the Midway Plaisance. This is the euphemistic term for the section devoted to "side-shows." This is the spot where the Exposition bondholders hope to reimburse themselves; and here the pilgrim thirsting for sight-seeing will be inclined to keep his purse wide open.

Here are acres of characteristic shops in which the oddest of oddities may be appreciated or secured. Streets of Cairo and Tunis, a Moorish palace, sections of Constantinople and Algiers, and Polynesian villages provide adequate pictures of unfamiliar life, where barbaric jewelry, embroideries and all manner of curiosities are made and sold by natives. This section of the Exposition is brilliant with its gilded domes, multicolored flags, awnings and hangings, its rare rugs and precious metal fabrics; but no national pride has led to its enticing beauty.

Here also are the cycloramas of Switzerland and several cities, as well as a realistic spectacle representing a descent into the burning crater of Kilauea, in Hawaii.

A Hamburg showman has erected an amphitheatre where ten thousand persons may witness the performance of a multitude of trained animals in a vast caged arena. In cottages grouped around clever counterfeits of Muckross Abbey and Blarney Castle, Irish peasants make laces and bog oak carvings. Not far away is a branch of the most famous Venetian glass company.

Provision for the inner man has not been omitted. At almost every turn there are Viennese, Polish and Parisian cafés, English inns, German taverns, New England clam-bakes, Japanese and Singhalese tea-houses, and no end of restaurants purporting to cater to the palates of all nationalities. Cocoa may be tasted at a score of Dutch booths; and every land which grows coffee serves that beverage as only natives can prepare it.

The Exposition is a prohibition city to the extent that alcoholic drinks may be obtained only as accessories to meals in regular restaurants. There are no American bars. Pure Waukesha water which has journeyed through a hundred miles of pipe may be obtained at a thousand automatic faucets by dropping a penny in the slot.

Here are the characteristic odors of every clime,—the Bulgarian attar of rose, the fragrant shrubs and blossoms of the tropics, the fountains of German and French colognes,—an infinite number of delightful scents, as well as the aroma of the Eskimos and some others with which Americans are fortunately unfamiliar.

The sense of hearing has not been forgotten. International music is rendered on every hand. Eminent European composers conduct elaborate orchestral performances in the Music Hall; Swedish, German and other national singing societies take part in high grade concerts in the great Choral Building, and military bands perform patriotic programmes twice each day near the foreign buildings.

The sign "Hands off," in half a dozen languages, is omnipresent. Almost nothing may be touched. The desire to test the softness of fabrics is invariably discouraged by plate glass and strong railings.

In the Plaisance some provision is made for visitors who may be fatigued. Chairs and benches that have penny-in-the-slot

attachments, and high-priced perambulators offer inducements for the weary to rest. Several hours spent in the infectious excitement of the Fair cannot fail to produce exhaustion, and then sleep may be sought in the great cosmopolitan caravansaries of Chicago, where people from every nook and corner of the earth dream of home.

RICHARD LEE FEARN.

AN ARBOREAL PALACE.

That a building more than five hundred feet in length, by two hundred in width and proportionately lofty, could have been constructed entirely of logs, poles, saplings and withes—wooden pins taking the place of iron bolts and rods—is another of the wonders of the World's Fair grounds. Such architecture is in remarkable contrast with that of its imposing neighbors in "staff" and iron. Appropriately in contrast, since in this arboreal palace is lodged the timber and woods exhibit of America.

Here is to be seen rustic architecture on a colossal scale; the triple rows of pillars which support the encompassing piazzas are so many huge tree-trunks with the bark on them, just as they were felled in the forests; other great logs form the door-frames and the jambs of alcoves; the walls are of slabs and the interior partitions of thousands of saplings, inwrought in rude yet pleasing diagonal work. More than two and a half million feet of timber are said to have been used in the construction. Even the roof is of the bark of trees.

A veritable temple of Pan, and all sylvan divinities! A shrine to which it is the aspiration of the builders that the American people may come and, coming, awake to a realization of the grandeur of our country's forests, and the necessity of preserving them from that ruthless wholesale destruction which has already so sadly marred the beauty and disturbed the climate of the national domain.

Within, the exhibits consist exclusively of forest products in the rough; logs cut to show the grain and annual ring-growths of trees, as also the size of trees and rapidity of growth of different kinds. Not only are the woods of American forests exhibited here, but those of foreign countries. Japan, Honduras, Peru, Haiti, Ecuador, Colombia, Mexico, New South Wales, Brazil and most European countries all have exhibits here. Sections of the tree-trunks are built up one above another in ornate profusion.

The foreign exhibits include all the remarkable woods and wood products, familiar to Americans only in name. India will display sandalwoods, Brazil will show the various grades of mahogany, California the redwood and *Sequoia gigantea*, Canada the various pines, birch and maple.

Nebraska will show the results of tree-planting, and the special results of the observance of Arbor day in that state. This exhibit will contain tabulated information concerning each specimen. North Dakota will make a similar exhibit.

From Kentucky there will be specimens of white oak four or five feet in diameter, built in the form of a pyramid. Kentucky

Group on the Agricultural Building.

will also show a fine relief map of the principal forests in the state. Ohio, Wisconsin and North Carolina will make exhibits of medicinal plants and herbs gathered in those states.

From distant Paraguay will come one of the remarkable foreign exhibits, displaying three hundred and twenty-one varieties of woods, each one metre in height and from twelve inches to four feet in diameter. In this exhibit are beautiful specimens of barks, dyewoods and other commercial products from that portion of South America. The Argentine Republic also has an exhibit of remarkable woods. France and Germany make illustrations of constructive forestry from the results of wide experience in those countries.

A very noticeable exhibit is an immense trophy in the centre of the building, consisting of a collection of large timber from various states. North Carolina contributes a great walnut log, Kentucky a mammoth white oak, and Kansas a walnut log seven feet in diameter, weighing thirty thousand pounds. There are immense tree-trunks also from the State of Washington, among which is a spar of enormous length.

The greatest scientific collection is probably exhibited by Mr. Morris K. Jessup, of New York. This exhibit is an exact counterpart of the famous collection of woods in the New York Museum of Natural History which Mr. Jessup contributed to that institution. There are four hundred and twenty-eight specimens of wood in the original collection, and these are for the most part duplicated here.

The principal American exhibit in the science of forestry will be placed in the building by Mr. George W. Vanderbilt. It is the result of forestry experiments on his estate at Asheville, North Carolina, where he has collected much valuable material pertaining to the care and culture of trees, including maps, models and working tools. These are exhibited under the direction of the chief forester of the estate.

There is a rich display of decorative woods, such as mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, ebony, bird's-eye maple and black walnut. In the treatment of timber to resist decay there are shown several specimens of creosoted woods. Logwood, brazil-wood, fustic and sumac, besides the various barks and mosses used in dyeing and coloring, are made prominent.

A very interesting exhibit is made of lichens, mosses, ferns and other vegetable substances, used for bedding and upholstering; while hard by are gums, resins, seeds, fruits, roots, berries and other forest products used in the arts and sciences, or for medicinal and household use.

Especial prominence is given to the department of timber culture and cultivation, where are shown transplants of various sizes, seed collections and methods of seed testing; also implements and machines for preparing the soil and planting trees. Seed nurseries are exemplified, as also the methods of protecting young trees against insects, animals and climate.

In this department the State of Michigan exhibits a model lumber camp, at which the methods of loggers are illustrated. Near by is a typical logging shanty, showing how lumbermen live in the backwoods; and over across the Lagoon—but connected with the Forestries exhibit—a fully equipped modern steam saw-mill can be seen in full operation, reducing large logs to boards, clapboards and dimension stuff.

The Convent of La Rabida.

PAINTING MACHINES.

Throughout the winter and early spring, while the finishing touches were being given the great Exposition Buildings, chance visitors had opportunity to see a very odd machine in operation—a machine for painting and calcimining on a grand scale.

The necessities of these vast structures may be said to have compelled the invention of such contrivances. For here were millions of square feet of woodwork, much of it in the rough, such as the nether sides of gallery floors and floorings, to be colored. To paint or calcimine all these by hand-work would have been tedious and expensive.

To meet this want for cheap, rapid painting Mr. F. D. Millet, Director of Decorations, and his assistant, Mr. C. Y. Turner, have produced a device which meets the demand.

Almost every one knows what an "atomizer" or "spray" is. By means of a hollow rubber bulb, squeezed by the hand, and a bottle provided with a tube and nozzle, liquid perfume or medicine is sprayed on a handkerchief or into the throat or nostrils.

This newly invented painting machine may be described best by likening it to a huge atomizer. The bottle is replaced by a tank, as large as a sugar barrel, and the hand that squeezes the bulb is a five horse power electric motor, or steam-engine.

The liquid calcimine, or paint, is put in the tank, with which two lines of hose are connected. The motor is set at work pumping in air, until an internal pressure of twenty pounds or more to the square inch is indicated. Two workmen then take up the nozzles attached to the far ends of the hose, and spray the color on the walls, or ceilings.

Fourteen of these painting machines have been in operation inside the great buildings. Each machine requires the services of three men, but will paint as rapidly as twenty painters working with hand brushes. A single machine, working eight hours, has painted thirty thousand square feet.

TRANSFORMATION OF A MARSH.

The site of the Columbian Exposition will be a great object-lesson to the American people this year, one showing how even the most barren and dreary tract of land may be transformed to a scene of beauty.

To the people of every town, village and municipality the Exposition's site will suggest how ten, twenty or a hundred fellow-townsmen may unite to improve the rough appearance of nature about their native place.

Here on the shore of Lake Michigan, seven miles out of Chicago, six hundred acres of what once consisted of sand banks, bog and scrub have been transformed to one of the handsomest parks in the world. The place had been previously named "Jackson Park," and had been considerably improved, though it lacked much of the magnificence of its present appearance when the World's Fair directors took it in hand two years ago.

The manner in which it has been treated by the landscape artists, Messrs. Olmsted and Codman, is the suggestive and most valuable part of the object-lesson. Without the trained eye of an expert to divine what needed to be done, the half million dollars expended here might have been lavished to little purpose.

Mere grading, dredging and levelling do not suffice to give beauty. Pleasing effects which simulate nature in her happiest moods must be produced; and it is the skill to add these master touches which constitutes the art of the landscape gardener.

What these artists in landscapes did was first to remove the thin coat of superficial soil and pile it up in heaps by itself, where it would not be buried and lost—for they wanted this later for the gardens. Then they cut away the dunes and irregular knolls. Lastly, they completed the work which had already been begun of forming the scattered bogs into a series of graceful little lagoons, connected with each other and with the great lake outside by canals walled with mason work and adorned by statuary.

Thus what were once but struggling, desolate marshes have been changed to delightful waterways. These wind in and out beneath arched bridges, inclosing lovely little islets where willows sway and lilies bloom, and offering passage to pleasure craft of all kinds from the gondolas of Venice to the natty electric launches of young America.

Great fountains give the impression of supplying the lagoons with water; and everywhere the eye rests on bays and straits and massive revetment walls.

This union of lake and shore being thus happily consummated, it remained to beautify the grounds with green lawns, shrubbery, flower-gardens and broad serpentine walks, wide enough to accommodate all the thousands who will come.

A million tulips will bloom in the great parterres of Horticultural Hall fronting the lagoon. Fifty thousand rose-bushes will yield their fragrance during the early morning hours. Lily ponds lie over against rose gardens—a wilderness of flowers, kept fresh and green by the soft-falling spray from a hundred little fountains.

For those who are careful of cleanliness and appreciate the advantages of good sanitation, it may be added that everywhere beneath the surface of the grounds lie networks of drainage pipes adequately supplied by water under a strong head. Through these all the waste and impurities attendant on the presence of great multitudes are constantly washed away.

STAFF.

Staff is the stuff—the incombustible material—with which the great Exposition buildings are covered; the facile garment of white which clothes their huge, gaunt skeletons of iron and timber.

Not only are the structures clad in staff, but the hundreds of columns, pediments, capitals and all the profuse, general ornamentation, as also the gigantic statuary groups and allegorical pieces, are all of staff.

Without staff, indeed, these enormous buildings would be impossible, at anything like the present cost. One may almost say that without staff the Fair, in its present aspects, could not have come into existence.

This protean substance is a mixture of plaster—often called plaster of Paris—and a small per cent. of cement, into which are introduced frequent fibres of hemp, jute or Sisal grass, to give it toughness, so that it may be bent, sawn, nailed or bored, at will.

It is cast in molds. The plaster and cement are first wet up to the consistency of thick treacle, a layer of which is spread on the well-lubricated mold. Next follows a layer of the long, tough fibres; over this is poured another coating of the liquid plaster, covering in the fibre and filling the mold to the required depth.

There are molds of a hundred, yes a thousand, different patterns and sizes, from those for casting plain staff-board, for walls, to those for the most complex, beautiful or fantastic ornamentation.

In case of statues and statuary groups, the models are first fashioned in clay, then coated with staff.

The interiors of the staff-sheds, where the mixing and casting are done, have been busy places during the past eighteen months, also very steamy and slushy. Many of the workmen are German, French or Italian, the art and practice of staff-making being better understood abroad than in the United States.

Workers in "Staff."

The composition hardens sufficiently to be handled and taken away to the building in process of construction, in the course of half an hour. Staff is fireproof and, to a considerable extent, waterproof. If kept painted, it will withstand the weather for a number of years. If it cracks or crumbles off, it can readily be repaired with a brush or trowel, from a tub of the liquid mixture.

THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

THE WOMEN'S BUILDING.

THE ELECTRICAL FOUNTAIN.

ENTRANCE TO THE FISHERIES BUILDING.

HOW TO SPEND A WEEK AT THE FAIR.

So vast, varied, and many are the attractions of the Columbian Exposition, that visitors must proceed on some definite plan if they wish to gain any clear idea of the whole display. Otherwise they will have reason to regret, when too late, that they forgot or overlooked many important features.

Most visitors will probably have not more than one week in Chicago, although the Fair well deserves six months of constant sight-seeing, and thoroughly seen, would be in itself a liberal education. A plan, therefore, well devised for each and every day, will prove of great service.

First Day—A View of the Grounds.

Let us suppose that the visitor has secured lodgings and is now at one of the six entrance gates, or, better still, is landing at the pier from the lake-side, guide-book in hand, and note-book and pencil in pocket. How shall the first day best be spent?

Certainly in seeing the grand buildings, the external aspects of the Fair, the architecture, the beauty of the grounds, the statuary, the fountains, the whole panorama of effects.

Do not hurry here, whatever else you have to cut short. Take time—take the early, cool morning hours if possible, for calm contemplation of these veritable wonders. Let this great poem of human art and effort so impress itself on the mind as to remain there to the end of your days. Do not be diverted by the hurrying crowds, but commune with your own thoughts. At each distinctly new prospect sit down for a few minutes on a bench, and so absorb the views as they unfold.

The great Building of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts may well be the point of departure for this first day's walk. It will be best not even to enter it on this day, save to walk along the great outer colonnades.

Now you come to the lofty statue of the Republic, the calm, majestic embodiment of the Genius of America. It stands on the basin near the south end of the Liberal Arts Building. On the left—facing the Basin—you catch glimpses of the pale-blue lake, from between the white Corinthian columns of the Peristyle, flanked on either hand by Music Hall and the Casino, where one may well pause to listen to the music which will be performed here on most days of the Fair.

Passing around the foot or lake end of the Basin and turning westward, we confront the noble Building of Agriculture, its swelling dome surmounted by St. Gauden's famous statue of Diana.

Next comes Machinery Hall, in many respects the most beautiful of the buildings, with its pleasing combinations of classic and Moorish architecture. From within resound the whir and rattle of machines; but these for this day shall be passed by.

Turn then to contemplate the lowering dome of the Administration Building where the Executive offices of the Exposition are located. Pass between two other buildings, that on the left devoted to Mining, and this on the right to Electricity in all its myriad scientific and mechanical applications.

Before us now opens a truly imposing panorama—canals, bridges, flowers, shrubbery, fountains, stretching away for half a mile. Back a little at our left rises the long front of the Transportation Building, with its "Golden Door." Farther to the north, on that same side, swells the immense dome of Horticultural Hall; a palace of flowers, palms, ferns, grottos and fountains.

Directly across the Lagoon from the Horticultural Hall stands the substantial United States Government Building, its dome purposely suggesting that of the Capitol at Washington. Beyond it on the left, still looking northward, is placed the pretty Fisheries Building of Gothic aspect; while over against it, across the Lagoon, rises the chaste, severely plain architecture of the Women's Building.

The State and Foreign Buildings.

Farther down the vista on the right, the view is intercepted in part by the mellow tints of the largest of all the State Buildings, that of Illinois. Its eastern wing is outlined against the beautiful white Art Gallery which approximately heads the great park-way and closes in the view northward.

Nowhere in the world can so magnificent a plaza be found, enclosed by architecture so colossal and imposing. One can but regret that it is to endure but a single year. For this reason it should be the more carefully observed.

It will now be well to cross by one of the Rialto bridges to Wooded Island, or Rose Island, sixteen acres in extent, situated in the midst of the great Lagoon, where are the "Hooden" and other Japanese exhibits in the midst of flower-gardens.

Afterwards, walking more deliberately, one may approach, in turn, each of the six buildings last above named, and inspect them more closely. Previously we had taken but a distant view of them from the foot of the grand park-way.

Several hours will be found to have elapsed already, and refreshment at some of the many restaurants may by this time be needed. Afterward, take an excursion of a mile or more among the numerous State Buildings, which form a small city of themselves, and a very handsome one, at the north end of the grounds. While here one should visit the Eskimo Village, or Innuit Colony, located in the extreme northwestern corner of the grounds, where some sixty Eskimos may be seen at home.

A trip to the buildings of various foreign nations, situated mainly at the northeast side of the grounds, can now conveniently be made, and the model of a Battle-Ship, the *Illinois*, which it is difficult to believe is only a brick structure, built up from the bottom of the lake, may be visited at the pier hard by.

Thence, passing down the water front of the Liberal Arts Building, there may yet be daylight for visiting the Convent of La Rabida, associated historically with the sadly troubled life of Columbus; the Forestry Building, the Krupp Gun House, the Leather Building, the Stock Pavilion, the Sawmill and the Cattle Sheds.

Some of these may have to be neglected, or given but a cursory glance, in passing; for by this time the eyes and feet of visitors will be alike tired. Yet if this programme be adhered to, the best of the outward aspects of the Fair will have been seen.

Second Day—The Manufactures Building.

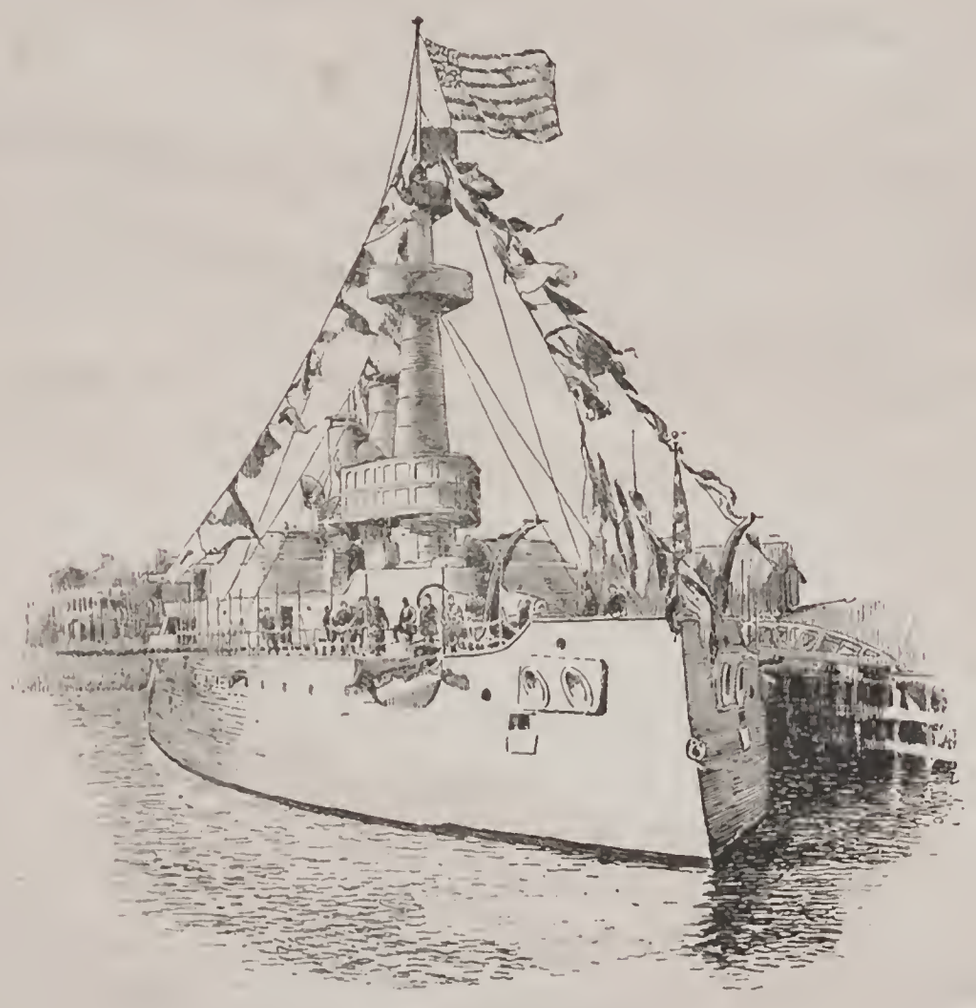
The visitor may now be said to have seen the Fair in its out-of-door aspects. Next come the more especially interesting indoor features.

One full day of the six should be devoted to the immensely varied exhibits in the great Building of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts. A month, indeed, might be spent here. The building itself is a fair, one had almost said a city, of streets, shops and stores.

It covers the area of a good-sized farm. Forty-four acres of floors are loaded and adorned with the most beautiful specimens of human handiwork, from all over the world.

Shall I enable the boys for whom I write, to gain a better idea of this immense structure, when I say that six full games of base-ball, each on a regulation "field," might be played at once on the main floor, with space for batting so unrestricted that a "home run" might be made on each field, simultaneously?

Three Colisemns like that of ancient Rome might be set down side by side on this interior space, with room for St. Peter's Church in addition! Or if you think that the vast crowds that are to congregate here this year will leave you no room to move about, you may be reassured when you are told that the entire standing army of imperial Germany might be assembled beneath this vast roof!



The United States "Brick" Ship Illinois.

All this great area is full of the most elegant and costly articles in the world. Truly, the visitor needs to be here as early as the gates are opened, on this day, if he is to see a hundredth part of this varied wealth!

To specify here even the nature of the exhibits is impossible. No one could see them all in a month, much less in a day. Each visitor may best give attention to the things that have special interest for him, and the Official Guide-Book will direct him to their location.

This day in the Building of Manufactures and Liberal Arts will tire the eyes often, and time and again it will be advisable to withdraw to the colonnade on the lake-side to rest and take the breeze.

When food is needed it may be found across the great canal, at the Dairy café southward of La Rabida; or at the "Clam-Bake" across the northern canal, near the Fisheries Building.

Third Day—Modern Inventions.

The plan for this day will be much more extended than that of yesterday. It should include Machinery Hall, the Mines, Electricity and Transportation Buildings—to each one of which an entire day might well be devoted by visitors able to spend three or four weeks instead of one at the Fair.

There will be time for no more than a leisurely walk amidst the thousands of clattering machines which cover the seventeen acres of floor space in Machinery Hall. Do not forget the power-house, in the rear, where are located the immense battery of boilers, and the twenty-four thousand horse-power engines that set all these machines in motion.

Leaving Machinery Hall we may next enter the lofty portal of the building devoted to Electricity, less noisy than the one we have left, but not less complex. Here are nearly ten acres of Electric Dynamos, Batteries, Telegraphs, Signals, Heaters, Forges, Telephones, Motors and Lights, and other subtle devices of which our fathers knew nothing, but which enter into the every-day life of this generation.

Parallel and abreast of the Electrical Building stands the Mining Building, to which we may next take our way. Here are displayed all those varied devices by which men pierce the rugged mountain lodes, and wrench the metals from the iron grasp of Nature. Here are ores, gems, crystals, coal, coke, petroleum, natural gas, gold, silver, tin, nickel, minerals in general. Here are stamps or crushers, assay and mining apparatus, boring and drilling machinery.

It is a display which one might profitably visit for study every day for a week. But we must cross over to the Golden Door of the Transportation Building, where for two hours more we shall find our attention absorbed by palace cars, locomotives, road engines, steam craft, yachts, naval construction, flying-machines, pneumatic tubes,—in short, all the devices of modern travel at high speed.

Fourth Day—The Produce of the Fields.

Go first to the Building of Agriculture, one of the most beautiful structures on the grounds. Beneath its ample roofs lie spread out eighteen acres of exhibits, of interest to all, and of especial interest to the farmer, ranchman and gardener. Here, amidst a calm, suggestive of green fields and pastures, we find cereals, grasses and forage plants, sugars and confections, dairy products and foods, farming tools and farm buildings, pure and mineral waters—innumerable articles suggestive of country life and country quiet. Two or three hours will be occupied in gaining even the most general conception of them.

Next, we may well go to see the exhibit of live stock beneath the forty acres of sheds in the rear, to the southward. Here are horses, cattle, sheep, camels, goats, swine, dogs, cats, ferrets, rabbits and many wild animals. A hurried view of them will occupy two or three hours more of our day; and we shall have to hasten past the Stock Pavilion, for performing animals, with no more than a glance inside it.

Finally, pass up through the grounds, northward, to the Horticultural Building, amidst whose lovely flowers, palms, grottos and fountains the two last hours of the afternoon may be appropriately spent.

Fifth Day.

Some particularly pleasing spectacles have been purposely reserved for the last two days of the week. Two hours of the morning of the fifth day may be spent at the Women's and Children's buildings, neighboring one another, to the north of Horticultural Hall.

The exhibit in the Women's Building is designed to represent the progress of woman from the earlier, darker ages of humanity to the present era, and to illustrate some of what may be called the public services of the sex. There is a model hospital and model kindergarten, as well as parlors fitted to illustrate the comforts of home.

Another department is devoted to those organizations of reform and charity of which women have ever been the champions.

In another wing there is a model kitchen; and in the open air on the roof, whence a grand view of the grounds is obtained, are the "hanging gardens," with pleasant cafés attached.

At the Children's Building near by may be seen all manner of famous toys, including the "talking doll." Here also are model nurseries, kindergartens, children's kitchens, crèches, etc. It is a place to which the little ones will beg to return, time and again.

The chief interest of this morning's excursion, however, will be centred at the Fine Arts Building, with its spacious Annexes, where are to be seen five acres of the master-pieces of the world's greatest painters, sculptors, etchers, carvers and other artists. Never before has so varied and extensive an Art display been collected under one roof. Hours will pass like moments here.

Yet time must be economized, this afternoon, to visit the Fisheries Building, where all the boys, at least, will be captivated by the illustrations of sea-fishing and angling, fresh-water fishing, and fish culture. Living fish, large and small, of almost every known kind, fill the great tanks of the aquaria, some of which have a capacity of forty thousand gallons.

If possible, an hour more of the afternoon must be given to the interior of the stately United States Government Building, located across the canal immediately south of the Fisheries. Here are cannon, Gatling guns, shells and projectiles of every sort; a mint, showing specimens of every coin made by the United States; and also exhibits from every other department of the general government.

Sixth Day—A Tour of the Midway Plaisance.

Most visitors will feel the need of a little recreation, after five full days of conscientious sight-seeing. We propose, therefore, to spend the forenoon in having a royal good time in the Midway Plaisance.

This portion of the Fair, somewhat apart from the main grounds, is a comparatively narrow strip of land, seven-eighths of a mile in length, between the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Street entrances. It is part and portion of the Exposition, and admittance to the latter entitles the visitor to general admittance to the Plaisance, but not to its special attractions, or "shows."

These are "concessions;" that is to say, the enterprising proprietors pay for the privilege of being there, and therefore charge admission fees. We may regard our visit here as of the nature of a recreation, and not to be taken too seriously.

We can think of it as the "Brother Yagger" part of the Fair. Here is the Tower of Babel, the Captive Balloon, the Sliding Railway, the Turkish Village, the Moorish Palace, the Street in Cairo, the Ferris Wheel, the Dahomey Village, the Hagenbeck Animal Show, and many other "attractions," about which, doubtless, other writers will give information to the readers of *The Companion*. The proprietors are so extremely willing to sell you tickets of admission, that your pocket-book will suffer here

if you do not guard it rigidly. It may perhaps be well to set aside a fixed sum for "fun" before making this excursion.

There will now remain of our week but one afternoon in which to take a farewell walk through the main grounds, and a parting glance at the grand buildings. One may spend an hour at Music Hall, another visiting the Columbian Caravels, the old War-Ship *Niagara*, and the Convent of La Rabida, and the rest of the afternoon in the buildings of Archæology and Forestry.

C. A. Stephens.

COLUMBIAN GUARDS AND GUIDES.

"What are all these soldiers for?" one visitor exclaimed. "They have no guns, but they all wear side-arms, and seem to be on duty everywhere. I wonder if they are Illinois militia?"

Columbian Guards on Duty.

"Aren't they handsome fellows—whoever they are!" remarked the lady who accompanied the speaker. "And so gentlemanly!"

These "soldiers" who constitute so martial a feature of the Exposition are the Columbian Guards. There are about twenty-five hundred of them, and they are here to preserve order, protect visitors and carefully guard the costly exhibits which fill these two hundred acres of buildings.

Few will understand at first thought how enormously valuable is this great aggregation of property, and how solicitous the exhibitors and owners, particularly the foreign exhibitors, feel concerning it. With what misgivings have they sent it so far into a comparatively new country, of the wild and lawless doings in which they have often heard exaggerated tales!

In the grand building of the Manufactures and Liberal Arts there are millions on millions of dollars' worth of gold and silver ware, jewelry, gems, diamonds, laces, embroideries, tapestries, costly furs and rare works of art. But it is for certain antique and memorial collections that the greatest anxiety is felt.

In the Art Gallery, for example,—which the exhibitors properly insisted should be a fireproof structure,—are paintings, sculptures and carvings, the value of which cannot even be estimated in money. For if marred or destroyed, of course these great and valuable works of human genius and inspiration could never be replaced.

The advisability, the absolute necessity, of a strong corps of true and tried men, the personal honesty and honor of every one of whom is beyond question, will be manifest.

How the Guards Are Organized.

To meet this important exigency the Exposition Directors have called to the task of guarding the Fair, Colonel Edmund Rice of Massachusetts,—a gallant Union soldier,—and entrusted to him the responsible duty of making "everything safe and secure."

Colonel Rice has associated with him captains and minor officers from the United States Army, the Grand Army, the National Guard and the Loyal Legion, and there have been carefully enlisted for service as guardsmen, young men of good character and agreeable presence. In every case, the requisite has been unquestionable proofs of good character, sobriety and honesty. They must also be intelligent and of courteous manners.

It was recognized that young men of this stamp could not be induced to serve for the pay of an ordinary army private. Sixty dollars per month and uniforms, with lodgings in comfortable barracks, are, therefore, allowed them, the sergeants receiving seventy and seventy-five dollars per month.

The uniform consists of a blue cloth sack coat, ornamented with five rows of black braid across the front, and the usual gilt buttons. The trousers are of lighter blue, with two stripes of black braid down the outside seam and narrow red stripe between them. The fatigue cap is of high pattern, with a red band and ornamented in front by a crossed gun and sword of the era of Columbus, on the centre of which is a miniature morion.

On occasions of ceremony a black pompon surmounts the cap, with knots of the black braid on the shoulders, and loops of the same on the breast, along with an eagle's head and a crossbow of the pattern of 1492. A belt and handsome small sword or hanger completes the equipment.

The firemen who man the four steam fire engines, stationed on the grounds, are also a portion of the Columbian Guards, but are distinguished from the Guardsmen proper by a white stripe on the trousers' legs and a white band on the cap.

The Exposition grounds are divided into eight districts, to each of which a captain and company of the guard are assigned. Regular, continuous patrol duty is done in and about the principal buildings, both by day and night; and the Guardsmen are on duty four hours and off four, alternately. It is also a part of their duty to answer questions and give needful information to visitors.

Columbian Guides.—Another more recently organized corps or branch of the Columbian Exposition service has received the name of Columbian Guides.

The fact was recognized that many visitors at the Fair would be able to remain but a short time, some for no more than a few hours; and that in order to see the most possible, or the best features, in a brief time, a guide thoroughly familiar with all the exhibits and with the grounds would prove a valuable aid.

Such a guide, to be efficient and satisfactory, would need to be bright, alert, unusually intelligent, of good breeding and pleasing manners. It occurred, therefore, to Colonel Rice and his aid-de-camp, Capt. Farnham, that a corps of guides, to the number of five hundred, perhaps, might be made up of college students and theological students, such as find it necessary to assist themselves while getting an education.

On this plan and from young men of this class the Columbian Guides are recruited and organized.

Before entering upon their responsible, but by no means disagreeable duties, the students receive a preliminary training, lasting from four to six weeks. Afterwards they will be stationed at various points where appropriate signs will inform the public that guides may be secured on payment of a nominal fee.

Students from many colleges have promptly volunteered for the service. The salary will probably be about the same as that of the regular Guardsmen; but the duties will be far less arduous, although requiring intelligence of a high order.

The service will afford a grand chance for a bright young student to see a great deal of the Exposition, and perhaps make many pleasant acquaintances among persons in the higher walks of life.

The Guides will be distinguished by badges and a partial uniform; and none save those of the Columbian corps will be allowed to act in this capacity.

GREAT CANNON ON EXHIBITION.

At the suggestion of the German Emperor, Herr Krupp, the famous manufacturer of great guns, will expend about a million of dollars upon his exhibit of cannon and other arms at the World's Fair. A large building has been erected especially for this purpose, placed between the building for the Leather Industries and the Convent of La Rabida.

The chief interest of this warlike display will centre in an enormous rifled cannon said to weigh two hundred and sixty-four thousand pounds, or a hundred and thirty-two tons—"long tons"—which is asserted to be the largest cannon ever cast, or at least the longest and the heaviest.

In the forward turret of the British Battle-ship *Sans Pareil* are mounted two cannon of a hundred and ten tons each. H. M. S. *Victoria* also carries a like armament; while guns of a hundred tons and of sixty-eight tons each are now common not only in the English navy but on the battle-ships of France and Italy.

This one hundred and thirty-two ton gun exhibited by Krupp is a breech-loading steel rifle, forty-eight feet in length, having a caliber of sixteen and a half inches. The diameter of the piece near the breech-block is six feet and four inches. The conical, chilled steel projectile weighs exactly a ton, and the charge of powder near eight hundred pounds. So that, speaking of it as a rifle, we may say that the cartridge for this mammoth shooter weighs well nigh three thousand pounds.

Fired with the maximum charge of powder the piece is estimated to have a range of from fifteen to sixteen miles. It is almost needless to say that the use of steam or water is required to hoist the projectile to the chamber of the gun when it is to be loaded.

From the factory at Essen it was transported to the sea upon a steel "bridge" mounted upon two very strong cars, having steel frames and sixteen wheels each. On arrival at Baltimore the Pennsylvania Railway received it from the steamship and loaded it on a similar bridge and two cars, constructed after the German model. Thence it was drawn as a special train to the Exposition grounds at Chicago, where it will remain on exhibition until November next.

Compared with this huge gun, the largest cannon exhibited by the United States at the Fair appear like mere toys. One of these, however, is far from being a plaything from any ordinary point of view. It is a twelve-inch breech-loading rifle, weighing about sixty tons, thirty-six feet six inches in length, and throws a projectile of a thousand pounds. Four hundred and sixty pounds of powder are burned every time it is fired; and the range is estimated to be nearly or quite ten miles.

The same steel cars and bridge employed for the Krupp gun were made use of for transporting each of these great guns to the Fair.

A BLIZZARD AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Very beautiful on these late spring days are the Exposition grounds, now that everything is approaching completion and vernal rays are freshening the lawns, gardens and copses. The great white palaces, profusely adorned with allegorical statuary, take to themselves new splendors in the mellow May sunshine. Beyond them sparkles the blue lake; at their feet they are duplicated by the broad Lagoon.

The buildings are essentially summer palaces. The great white statuary groups suggest classic and southern lands with which winter has nothing in common. It was for this very reason that the great snow-storms of last January and February made such strange scenery here.

I chanced to be among the few persons who struggled out from the city to the Exposition grounds on the forenoon of February 18th. A howling blizzard had swooped down from the northeast. Earth, sky and city were hidden in a vortex of fiercely driven snow. At times one could with difficulty stand erect in the teeth of the blinding, whirling clouds, and withal it was very cold.

From the sheltered southeast corner of the Horticultural Building the spectacle was something more than wintry; it was unlike anything I had ever before seen or imagined. It could be vaguely but fitly described only by that much abused word, *weird*. At one moment gusts enveloped the entire grounds, blotting out everything from view, making the place look as vacant as the blank white levels of a Manitoba prairie. Then suddenly from out the eddying cloud, would loom the gigantic, dim outline and roof of some great building.

Like a mountain ridge the great Manufactures Building arose across the Lagoon, to be lost again as quickly as it had appeared. Now it is the lofty dome of the United States Government Building that breaks for an instant through the shifting drift, disappears and is followed by an equally fugitive glimpse of the dome of the Illinois State Building; farther to the north one has a fleeting vision of the pale Fisheries Building and the low, black pines beyond it. Then wind and whirling white again hide everything till the lofty portals of the Electricity and Mining Buildings emerge startlingly near—emerge and disappear, in turn, at the caprice of the snow-billows.

At one moment the only object visible was Theodore Roosevelt's log "hunter's camp," on an islet of the Lagoon. That quaint little structure disclosed itself beneath the wreathing snow-clouds and looked to be quite in harmony with the wintry fury.

Not a human being was in sight. In the semi-obscurity and ghostly whiteness, all these vast, tenantless structures gave one the impression of ruins. It was as if some nameless catastrophe had come to thwart the purposes of the builders.

What especially heightened this dreary similitude was the frequent, indistinct glimpses of the great groups of white, nude statuary. Forth from thick snow-clouds these emblematic figures and effigies of the artists' fancy gazed down, as if suddenly unfolded from the bosom of the storm. This effect was sometimes startling; their white faces seemed to wear a look of mute despair for the disaster that had overtaken the Fair.

Beating one's way slowly past the long front of the Transportation Building and turning into the deserted square where stands the Administration Building, one saw strange effects presented by the mural paintings on the northerly fronts of Machinery Hall and the Agricultural Building. Only at intervals could a glimpse be gained of the lithe, bright statue of Diana, on the dome of the Agricultural Building; and then often the goddess seemed to be traversing the wild sky, the white dome beneath her feet being hidden from view.

Nearly or quite a foot of snow fell that day; and the cumulative weight of it on so many acres of roofs seemed at one time to be on the point of producing something worse than an ideal catastrophe. The sashes of the roofs broke down in a great many places, precipitating tons of snow and broken glass to the floors below. An area of a thousand square feet in the roof of Machinery Hall fell at once; and this was feared to be but the prelude of a still more terrible collapse. But the strong trusswork bore the strain well, and the loss of nothing more costly than sash and glass resulted from the visitation of the blizzard.

As soon as the storm had ceased, a small army of laborers was set at work clearing the roofs. Avalanches rendered this a perilous service at many points; and in the end it was found most practicable to purposely break holes in the roofs, through which the snow could be thrown down to the floors, whence it could be carted away at leisure.

C. A. Stephens.

MUSIC.

PEDIMENT OF MACHINERY HALL.

ART.

THE MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING.

THE MIDWAY PLAISANCE.

The Midway Plaisance is the Bohemian wing of the World's Fair.

It was a happy thought of the Directors to separate from the Exposition proper all those features that fall within the category of "Shows"—and place them somewhat apart and by themselves, where they can be seen or omitted at the pleasure of the visitor.

Midway Plaisance is a tract seven-eighths of a mile in length by two hundred yards in width, extending away eastward at right angles from Jackson Park, the site of the main Exposition. It is enclosed, as are the Exposition grounds; and the same ticket of admission suffices for both.

But extra admission fees are charged by the proprietors of all the amusing special "Concessions" which constitute the attractions of the Plaisance. Here, then, all may spend a little money in recreation, or in the restaurants with which the place abounds. All the "Shows" and "Sights" here are eminently proper, while not a few possess merits which commend them, especially to young folks.

Mechanical Contrivances.

The Sliding Railway extends along the entire south side of the Plaisance. It is not an inclined plane, as the name might suggest, but resembles an ordinary elevated railroad. Here, by purchase of a ticket, the visitor may ride at the rate of a hundred miles per hour. A speed of a hundred and sixty miles an hour has, indeed, been claimed for the train. The motive power is water under high pressure.

The cars have no wheels, but are provided with shoes which fit closely to rails about eight inches wide. Connected with each shoe is a pipe through which water at a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch is forced out betwixt the surface of the rail and the shoe, thus continuously lifting the shoe on a film of water about a sixteenth of an inch in thickness.

Joined with every second car of the train, there is a turbine motor driven by water from the same large pipe, which extends beneath the track. The motors impel the train, which glides onward very easily and smoothly, since it literally rests on the water film between the rail and the car shoe.

The Captive Balloon.—In the car of a large, strong balloon, which is securely anchored by long lines, visitors who have aëronautic tastes may make a voyage skyward, ascending fifteen hundred feet—five hundred feet higher than the celebrated Eiffel Tower. If the day chosen for the ascent be clear, a fine view of the Exposition grounds, the lake and the city of Chicago may be obtained. A party of fifteen persons may ascend at one time.

The Ferris Wheel.—This is a prodigious counterpart of those "swing-wheels" often seen at country fairs; an open, vertical wheel with swinging seats, attached at the perimeter, which keep their equilibrium and yet alternately ascend and descend as the wheel revolves.

The wheel at the Plaisance is two hundred and fifty feet in height, or diameter, the axis resting on opposite towers, each one hundred and thirty feet high. It is an enormous affair of its kind, with immensely heavy castings, and altogether is estimated to weigh fully two thousand tons. The effect of its revolution will be something quite thrilling.

The Tower of Babel.—This odd structure is said to have a height of four hundred feet and a diameter at the base of one hundred. It is designed neither as a joke, nor as a burlesque of the modern Chicago hotel or business block, although many of these approximate it in height.

Like that upon the Plain of Shinar this tower is provided with a gradually ascending walk which appears to coil about the structure like the threads of a screw, by means of which the visitor may reach the top. But unlike the tower of ancient days, so far as recorded, there is, in addition, a double track electric railway and a swiftly running elevator, for the benefit of degenerate modern muscles. An extensive view is to be had from the top story of the Tower, where there is hung a pleasing chime of bells.

The Glass Factories.—An exhibit of a more practical sort is the Glass Works. There are two of these factories at the Plaisance: one where the manufacture of Venetian glassware, by native workmen, will be illustrated; the other displaying the blast furnace and methods of an American Company. At the American establishment, fifty or more workmen from Toledo will be constantly employed. Very beautiful glassware will be for sale here.

The Natatorium.—A large swimming-pool is inclosed within a building two hundred and fifty by one hundred and ninety feet, where one may take a real "swim" in water of agreeable temperature, and afterwards refresh himself at a café beneath the same roof. Boys who go to the Fair will find this Natatorium a very attractive addition to the "features."

Glimpses of Foreign Life.

The Dahomey Village.—The Amazons, or female soldiers of the King of Dahomey, have an historic notoriety which has been renewed within the last two years by reports of their desperate contests with the French army of invasion. Assurances are given that a detail of the warlike "ladies" will do garrison service at the Dahomey village on the Plaisance.

The mode of life, houses, cookery, etc., of the Dahometans will also be illustrated by forty or fifty of these singular Africans, who will live there during the summer much as they live in their own country.

The Hagenbeck Animal Show.—This is a German "concession," where visitors may witness the performances of a trained troupe of seventy or more lions, tigers, leopards, dogs, elephants, cattle and horses. The trainers have a world-wide renown and many of the feats performed by the animals are little less than marvellous.

The attractions mentioned are but a small part of those which will stud this broad avenue of the Plaisance, on either hand.

There are to be a German Village, an Austrian Village, a Malay Campong, a Tunisian Village and a Turkish Village; a Dutch Settlement, and an East India Settlement; an Ice Railway; a Japanese Bazaar; a Moorish Palace, and a Street in Cairo; a Pompeiian House; a Minaret Tower; and a Panorama of the Volcano of Kilauea.

Nor are these all. There are rumors of several new attractions, at the time of writing; and some, indeed, of those above mentioned may be removed from the Fair. But there will be quite enough of interest at the Plaisance to occupy at least one half-day or more.

AN ESKIMO VILLAGE.

"Now let's go see our fellow-citizens, the Eskimos!" one alert visitor at the Fair was recently heard to exclaim.

"I feel an interest in those folks, since Alaska was annexed," he added. "They are *our* folks now, you know; and they say there are twenty-five or thirty thousand of them, living on United States territory. They are really very interesting people; the oldest race on the earth; a survival of the Stone Age and the Glacial Epoch. And now we are going to blend them with Anglo-Saxon, German, Irish, Negro and Chinaman, to make that future cosmopolite—the American."

"Well, a little dash of Eskimo may do no harm," replied his companion, in the same vein. "Lead the way. I'm with you."

The Home of the Eskimos.

The Eskimo Village, called also the Husky Village and the Innuit Colony, is located in the extreme northwestern corner of the Exposition Grounds, near the 57th Street entrance. It is surrounded by a green fence; and the fence signifies that a small admission fee has to be paid before entering. No resentment need be felt against the parties who control the colony, however, on this account, since they are obliged to pay the World's Fair directors liberally for the privilege of exhibiting it. Moreover, how, without some sort of barrier and an admission fee would it be possible to protect the little settlement from being overwhelmed by the crowds of sight-seers?

Eskimos and their Snow Hut

An area of several acres is thus inclosed, including a pond, where will be displayed during the summer the Eskimo modes of boating in *kayaks* and *oomiaks*, also fishing and seal capture.

The village is composed of nine or ten families; in all about sixty persons; men, women, boys, girls, and one little baby, only three weeks old—the quaintest mite of humanity imaginable.

Each family resides in a cabin covered with bark or with moss; and there is also a *topek*, or lodge, of walrus-skin, pitched on birchen poles, in which—at present writing—are laid up *kayaks*, harpoons, paddles, nets, sleeping-bags,—in short, the complete outfit of an Innuit hunter.

On the other side of the inclosure are the dog-pens, where one may see very fine specimens of the strong, thick-haired, draught dogs, along with some very pretty puppies. Numbers of handsome dogs are running about the village. Still others are attached to sledges in couples, by collar-straps and long traces of green hide.

Winter Sports of the Innuits.

During the winter season a great many young people from the neighboring city have enjoyed the novelty of a sledge-ride after Eskimo dogs, in charge of a Husky driver, generally a boy fourteen or fifteen years of age, provided with a prodigiously heavy whip, not less than fifteen feet in length, the loud crack of which resounds through the village like a pistol-shot.

Five of the men, three of the women and a number of the girls and boys have already learned to speak English with considerable fluency; and when the visitor has become a little familiarized with their appearance, he will find that they are by no means lacking in intelligence, shrewdness, or even in humor.

The three older men evince a candor and good sense with regard to their situation at the Exposition and their sojourn in the United States, which do great credit to their powers of observation and judgment. They converse sensibly and give one the impression that they accept the fact that they are a part of the Fair and hence must tolerate with patience and good humor the sometimes impertinent curiosity of sight-seers.

None the less, it is well for the visitor to bear in mind that these denizens of the far north are fellow-creatures, entitled to the courtesies of life, and that their domiciles, though humble, should not be rudely entered without knocking and a courteous word, asking permission to do so. For surely we would not wish to give these people the impression that Americans are a very numerous tribe of savages.

Several of the larger girls are comely and attractive in appearance; and as for the boys,—well, they are good, hearty boys, in just a little danger, perhaps, of learning too many things from their Chicago contemporaries.

When this was written they had not discarded their winter garb of seal-skin for summer clothing. It is decidedly handsome, and in the ordinary sense "expensive," apparel, of a pearl-gray color, flecked and tinged with darker tints of the fur. What especially commends it to the eye is its warmth, utility and fitness to the climate for which it has been devised.

It consists of a frock, trousers, moccasins and hood, with underwear of fox fur; and the style of dress for the two sexes appears not to differ much, save in the matter of ornamentation, bindings and borders, and in the hoods attached to the collar of the frock.

The hoods of the women are much the larger, being designed as baby-holders, where the little one nestles comfortably on mamma's shoulder. With the advancing spring the thinner summer apparel of dressed bird skins or light deer skin will probably be put on.

These Eskimos, it should be stated, are not from Alaska, but from Labrador, from the vicinity of Cape Chudleigh southward to the Moravian Mission of Nain. They are of the same race, however, and in garb, methods of hunting and mode of life closely resemble those of Northwest America, known there also as Innuits, Mahlemuts and by the whalemen as "Huskies."

Some of the names of these people are typically Innuit. At one hut—the fourth of the row—resides Kupa (pronounced almost as if written Cooper) and his wife, Kututicook.

Neighbors of the excellent Kupa and his wife are Kanggegatchook and his lady, Tuklivena. Three bright boys about the village are Pamiuk, Degondlak and Kamalinit.

One baby girl three months old bears the rather pretty name of Puminiok which, as pronounced by her Innuit mother, has a very musical intonation. One little boy, also aged three months, born in this country, has been by common consent christened Christopher Columbus!

The wee baby of three weeks, alluded to above, is to be named Nancy. Her mother's mission or Christianized name is Esther; and Esther is a very pretty little matron, in seal-skin, not much more than nineteen years of age.

These people have appeared rather more at home during the cold weather of the past winter than they will through a western summer perhaps; but they will be scarcely less interesting in July than in January, so remote are their habits and appearances from anything to which Americans are accustomed.

THE COLOSSAL STATUARY GROUPS

And Artistic Decorations.

"These great buildings, covered with staff and plaster merely, to resemble marble and stone—do they not look trashy and cheap?"

This question has been frequently asked by many persons who dislike shoddy work and showy effects.

The answer is, No. So far from looking trashy and cheap, it is well nigh impossible to realize, from outward inspection, that these imposing palaces are built of anything save stone. The illusion is complete. The imitation is not apparent. It is with difficulty one believes that the walls are not masonry. So perfectly does staff adapt itself to the needs of such huge temporary structures!

Nor is it for walls, pillars, colonnades, gables and cornices alone that this magic material lends itself with such success. It is equally available for the artistic decorations, the pediments, the huge allegorical statuary and the emblematic and mythical pieces which so preeminently distinguish these World's Fair structures from all other great buildings of the country.

Business blocks there are in many cities as tall as these; but they are simply huge, square, box-like edifices for the most part, lacking in architectural beauty and artistic adornment. But the Exposition buildings appear fairly to blossom at every portal, portico, parapet, arcade, niche and spandrel, with not only the more common, simple devices, but with a profusion of the most variously conceived statuary, specially devised for the Columbian anniversary. The extent and variety of this external art work of the Exposition is wonderful.

A Great Outdoor Art Exhibition.

Colossal ideal groups, conceived to represent War, Peace, Achievement, Discovery, Savagery, Civilization, Progress, with mythic and historic pieces, depicting human evolution from earliest times, give the entire site a semblance of what we may believe Athens or Rome to have been when classic art was at the zenith of its development.

And this which looks to be so truly, so stupendously marble, pure white from Mount Pentelicus, or Paros, is all of staff! One wonders when and where it has all been fashioned and designed, and how the artists can have managed it.

All or nearly all these diverse groups and pieces have been created here on the grounds within the past few months. Throughout the winter the Forestries Building has been one great studio to which not many lookers-on have been admitted, and none without a special permit, or "pass."

The Forestries Building, as many readers will recall, is located in the southeastern quarter of the Exposition grounds, on the rocky peninsula beyond the southerly arm of the Lagoon. It is five hundred and twenty-eight feet in length by two hundred in breadth, and is in itself a curiosity of architecture, being of the rustic type in a remarkable degree.

A veranda extends entirely around the structure, the roof of which is supported by a colonnade of triple columns, twenty-five feet in height, each the trunk of a large tree with the bark intact. The walls are of slabs from trees; and the door-frames, window-frames, panels and interior partitions are done in the same arboreal style.

The building is designed to house the forestry and natural woods exhibits; but meantime, before the arrival of these, it has

served as an enormous studio for the creation of gigantic art groups. To watch the artists at work here has been one of the most diverting of all the preliminary glimpses of the Fair.

The visitor might readily have imagined it to be that magical story cavern where all the giants of the folk-lore of all races and all times were brought into existence; for most of the statues and groups made here are eight or ten times life-size.

Here were to be seen swarms of pigmy-seeming workmen in white aprons, artists and their foreign assistants, running or climbing about the great half-finished figures, or sitting perched on stagings around them, chiseling and fashioning Cyclopean noses, chins, hands or toes.

A Sign of the Zodiac.

Out of this corner a big Pharaoh in his war chariot drives his plunging steeds, astride the arched necks of which sit half a dozen Lilliputian artisans, delineating a mane or excavating an ear. Beyond are Amphitrites and Tritons for the fountains; Thors and Balders; Greek athletes hurling the discus; Niobes, Venuses, Junos and Apollos; and not far off a Columbus, fourteen feet tall, holding up the standard of Spain, with the determined mien of a Hercules.

This statue of Columbus stands on the plaza in front of the Administration Building, and was designed by Miss Mary Lawrence, a pupil of Augustus St. Gaudens.

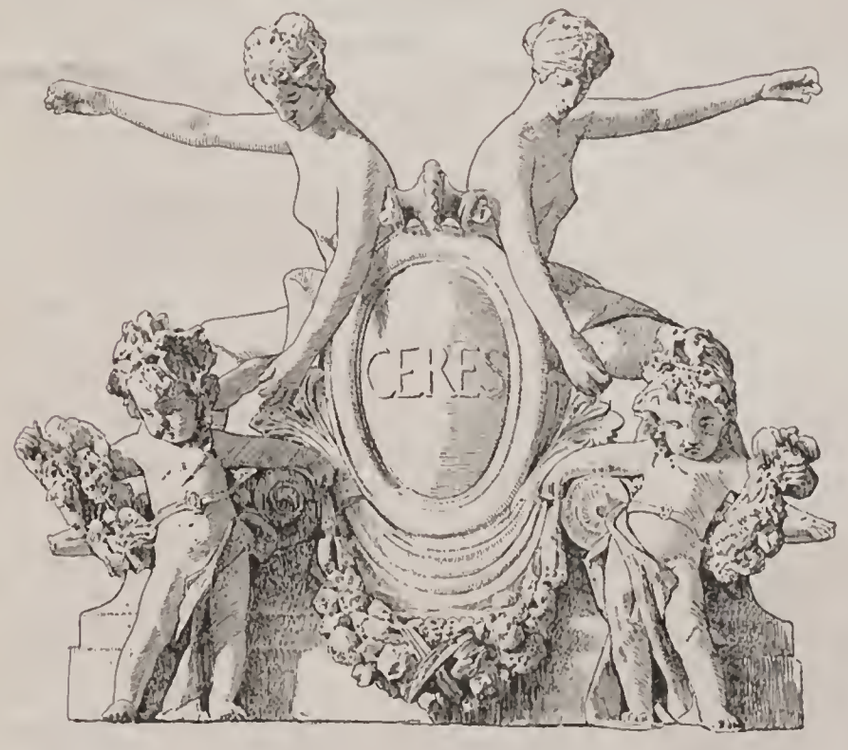
Some statue, bust or mask of the Discoverer meets the eye, indeed, at almost every turn.

From another alcove looks forth the laurel-crowned head and severe features of a great Cæsar, with his Brutus hard by, still lacking legs and arms.

No fixed plan for the construction of these ambitious creations seems to have been followed. In one quarter the figures are first fashioned in sculptor's deep-brown clay and afterward coated over with liquid plaster. In another the hero or the horse is made up from sections of staff cast on wooden molds and skilfully joined together, piece to piece, supported inside by a wooden frame, or skeleton.

In still other instances the artisans appear to have set to work with fibre and plaster, and slowly built the figure from its pedestal, outlining and fashioning it as they proceeded upward. Each chief artist has apparently had his own ideas and his own methods of construction.

Not the least difficult feature of these art labors has been the removal of the ponderous groups from the workshop to their appointed places on or about the buildings. Tackles, cranes and jack-screws have been brought into requisition to hoist them upon cars, or great trucks. To elevate a group weighing ten tons to its place over some lofty portal or parapet fifty, seventy-five or a hundred feet from the ground requires both skill and experience; for, aside from the weight of the mass, it must be handled with great care.



A Group on the Agricultural Building.

While removing the huge female figure, representing "War," to its place on the Administration Building, hold of it was lost, from the parting of a guy, and it came plunging downward, breaking its arms and otherwise disfiguring the conception of the artist, besides nearly killing several workmen.

Most colossal of all the statuary is Mr. French's ideal "Republic," sixty feet in height, elevated on an imposing pedestal in the southerly basin of the Lagoon.

Another of the most noticeable groups is the "Quadriga," which surmounts the Columbian Arch of the Peristyle, where the Discoverer is represented as if returning in triumph to America, riding in the car of a conqueror, drawn by four horses, which are being led, for the moment, by goddesses. Here again the genius of Mr. French has been given free rein.

About this southerly Basin, between the Peristyle and the Administration Building, stand also six Rostral Pillars, ornamented by the prows of galleys and surmounted by "Neptunes," which add strikingly to the ancient classic semblance of the square.

Another artistic creation before which many pause and seem pleasantly moved is the group called "The Sleep of the Flowers," at the west portal of Horticultural Hall, fronting on the Lagoon. Especially bold and impressive are a number of the groups near the Golden Door of the Transportation Building. But for grace and beauty none perhaps excel the pure white Muses and several other mythic conceptions of Mr. Bauer.

The wild animal fauna of America, too, have been levied on, as well as ancient art, for decorative representation. Mr. Kemeys has sculptured mountain lions, grizzlies and bisons, all admirably done in staff; and on the Agricultural Building there is an especially fine group of oxen.

Nor have the painters been far behind the sculptors in their efforts. Both mythology and history seem to have been searched, scanned and read afresh by the artists for subjects for the external mural paintings, as also for decorative scenes on corridors and ceilings.

Many of these pieces are, in truth, marvellous studies, not only from the aptness with which the subjects have been chosen, but for the harmonious use of color on a grand scale.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUSE.

Were the children forgotten when people were considering how to make the Fair attractive to every one?

By no means. On the contrary, they have a house built and furnished on purpose for them. It has been built wholly from gifts of those who love children and desire that they, as well as the older folks may be represented at the Exposition, and may enjoy the idea that there is one building which is in a peculiar sense their home, and the place where all that interests them is exhibited.

It is a beautiful building, containing eight or ten large, well-lighted rooms, or salons, decorated delightfully with pictures, panels and friezes, in blue and gold.

In front there is a handsome fountain in marble, made in London, under the direction of Miss Frances Willard and Miss Gordon. The design is that of a little girl holding out a cup of cold water.

Within the house, first of all, in a pleasant, nursery-like room, we are allowed to visit a *crèche*, or baby-garden, which is so fortunate as to be in the personal care of Miss Maria M. Love, of Buffalo, whose name of itself is a pledge of fitness. Here are to be seen all those things which pertain to the wants, necessities, joys, sorrows and pleasures of the youngest children.

It is a model of what a nursery should be; and throughout the Fair instruction will be given here as to the most approved methods of dressing, feeding, "doctoring" and amusing very little people.

There is also to be an exhibition of the Japanese methods of caring for infants in the flowery isles of the far eastern seas, and more novel still, the methods of the Pueblo Indian mothers of New Mexico.

Incidentally there will be an exhibition of the cradles of various nations and races; and the nursery amusements of Guatemala and of distant Paraguay are to be displayed

The French toy-makers, moreover, have asked for a room forty feet long by twenty in width, in which will be shown to American children all the curious toys of France; and they are indeed something wonderful in their variety.

In another room there will be a model kindergarten; and in still another a children's kitchen, where it is enough to make one laugh outright to see little girls not more than six or eight years of age learning to cook; while others are taught to make cakes, to boil, to bake, to sweep, dust, make beds and perform other household duties.

For older children, in another room there is a Swedish workshop, where wood-carving is taught, and boys learn to handle carpenters' tools.

In the library, which is in charge of Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, are to be seen scores of famous picture-books, and also a great array of juvenile magazines and periodicals, American, English, French and German, together with a large number of books for young people, by the most popular authors.

But perhaps the most interesting feature of all is in the room where, by authorization of the State of Pennsylvania, is an illustration of the method by which little children who are unfortunately born deaf-mutes are successfully taught to speak and converse like other children. This philanthropic endeavor is in the charge of Miss Mary Garrett of Philadelphia.

The Assembly Room will be furnished as a children's auditorium, with little chairs, settees and a stage, where stereopticon lectures, with a wonderful collection of views, of a great variety of interesting and instructive subjects, will be given by the older boys, assisted by girls.

Among the decorations on the panels of the different rooms will be many scenes from "Grimm's Fairy Tales," illustrating the exploits of "Jack the Giant-Killer" and "Little Red Riding-Hood." Across the ceiling will be artistically depicted the Signs of the Zodiac.

Finally and topmost, the broad roof of the house will be fitted up as a play-ground, or play-garden, with a strong wire netting set up around the parapet to guard the young visitors from accident. Here there will be flowers, vines, arbors and—it is said—real birds, butterflies and perhaps squirrels.

Beyond all doubt the youngsters will beg to be allowed to come here, and the only difficulty will be to coax them away from so fascinating a spot when the closing hour draws nigh.

AN ELECTRICAL WONDERLAND.

The Columbian Exposition will be distinguished preëminently from all previous World's Fairs by its novel electrical exhibits. At no former Fair could such a display have been presented; for during the last ten years—nay, during the last five years—a marvellous progress has been made in the control and application of this subtle form of energy.

For the first time in the history of World's Fairs, electricity has been given a department wholly by itself. One of the greater buildings of the Exposition is devoted exclusively to electrical exhibits; nor will this vast building contain them all; the grand spectacular displays will be made out-of-doors.

Within the building will be installed the extensive apparatus of various prominent companies, both national and foreign; and in this connection it may be added that, although ample space has been allotted to foreign exhibitors, the Exposition will very markedly demonstrate the preëminence of American electricians The United States, indeed, may fairly put forth a claim as the birthplace and home of electrical science. The exhibits will be divided into numerous groups and sub-groups.

One of the most unique of these will contain Mr. Edison's new kinetograph, by means of which sights and scenes are electrically photographed, if such an expression may be used, and revealed to the eye of spectators at a distance. In short, the kinetograph will transmit a picture of the face of a distant friend, while the telephone transmits his words. In this group will also be phonographs of several kinds, illustrating how by the use of coated cylinders a man in Europe may give a long description of affairs to a friend in America, or directions as to his business, which may be forwarded by steamer and on arrival may be exactly repeated, even to the tone and inflections of the speaker's voice.

Plenty

Still another group contains electric motors of all descriptions and sizes, from one of fifteen hundred horse-power, designed for a large locomotive, down to those small pieces of mechanism which drive the dentist's drill when excavating a tooth.

Hard by will be located apparatus for heating houses by electricity, also for heating ovens for baking, and flatirons for ironing clothes continuously, without taking the irons to the stove.

Yet another group will illustrate how electrotyping, electro-plating, nickeling and gilding are done by electrical action; also forging, tempering and welding metals.

Of much interest will be the historical group, where will be on exhibition many primitive-looking electrical machines, batteries, insulators, etc., of earlier inventors, such as Franklin, Faraday, Davy, Morse and others. In this group will be shown objects of interest collected by the late Cyrus W. Field, mementos and relics of the voyages made by him to lay the first Atlantic cable.

During the summer several electrical congresses will be held at the Exposition, when prominent electricians of America and Europe will meet to discuss topics pertaining to their science.

Professor Tesla has offered to exhibit some of the recently discovered wonders and paradoxes of electricity; how, for example, currents of enormously high tension, up to a million volts, may be transmitted. It is understood, too, that the same eminent electrician has volunteered personally to illustrate how, under certain circumstances, a current of one hundred thousand volts may be sent through the human body without injury to life; an experiment which seems the more wonderful when we recall the fact that the currents made use of for executing murderers at Sing Sing, New York, have never exceeded two thousand volts.

But the displays which will prove most popular will undoubtedly be the splendid out-of-door effects at night; the lofty-spraying electrical fountains, the thousands of arc-lights and the search-lights, throwing enormous shafts of brilliant white slowly over the grounds, lighting up first one building, then another.

There will be not far from eight thousand arc-lamps, each of two thousand candle-power, and about a hundred and thirty thousand incandescent bulbs of sixteen candle-power. Arc-lights as powerful even as eight thousand candles each will be exhibited; and in contrast to them tiny incandescent bulbs set among the foliage of trees or amidst flowers, of only a sixteenth of one candle-power, faintly glowing in the dark like fire-flies.

Grand effects will also be produced by the powerful search-lights on the highest towers. There will be two of these on the Electricity Building. By many experts the devices for manipulating these lights are considered the most marvellous pieces of electric mechanism yet produced. By a delicate switch machinery the operator can throw the light to any altitude, at any angle he may desire. In the purely ornamental uses of electricity, the two great electric fountains near the central court will be the most gorgeous exhibition of their kind ever attempted.

Another feature of the electrical exhibit will be the electric launches that ply on the lagoons and along the canals. Scores of the pleasure boats and yachts in the harbor, near the long pier, will also be equipped with electric motors and storage batteries; and a number of torpedo boats will occasionally give practical demonstration of the uses of electricity in naval warfare.

THE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

THE FISHERIES BUILDING. THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING. THE MANUFACTURES BUILDING.

An Ode.

THE OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION.

Written for The Companion,

By the Right Honorable The Marquis of Lorne.

Guests' Voices.

Queen of the Inland Seas, whose breast
Gives to our stars their northern rest,
Proud city, striped with rail and street,
Glad welcomer of weary feet,
We come to thee
To breathe the freedom of thy wondrous plain,
Where Liberty and Labor hold their reign,
Our Queen, Republican!
That power by warriors owned,
Success in battle's van,
Thee here hath crowned and throned,
In lands our sires scarce knew to be;
Now centre of a Continent, whose sway
And pulse of manhood all men shall obey!

The City Answers.

California unto Maine,
Greetings now, and oft again!
With flames more fierce than western sun
Through your aid I strove and won!
My halls now tread.
My guests, the States of our great Commonwealth!
Ye elder Nations, Welcome, Peace and Health!
In one dear ancient speech
I greet their peoples all,
To all my hand I reach,
And each my Brother call.
In Peace now forward all! Ahead
The lights of Progress beckon, as we speed,
Nor call we halt while pine the poor in need.

Voice of State of Illinois.

Lone Prairie! now our people's home,
The murmurs of Newfoundland's foam
First brought the Norseman's shout to you,
Ere yet the south the Spaniard knew, –
Our fair new Land!
The mother of our millions, freedom-born,
Still yields the world the plenty of thy horn!
Thy mines, thy yellow grain,
Innumerable herds,
The car, the plow, the wain,
The forest's whispered words,
And Science with her magic wand,
Thou givest these, but better far thy crown,
The heart's own welcome, which is Love's Renown!

Chorus of Prayer.

Lord, Who to guest and host hast made
Tribute Thy gold, Thy light, Thy shade,
Through whom each Nation's jarring wheel
Shall some world-harmony reveal,
Be with us here!
Make Thou grim Industry's vast storm to rise
Prayerful, to bless our ranks and argosies!
Our greatness comes from Thee,
Who led our sires of yore,
And called us o'er the sea
To hail Columbia's shore.
Our Lord, Thee only do we fear.
Now let the Nations' rivalry proclaim
They ask Thine aid, as toilers in Thy name!

NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE FEATURES.

The most novel of the State Buildings on the Exposition grounds is that of Florida. At first view,—see a representation of it on the next page,—one can scarcely believe that it is designed for a house. It is an exact reproduction of Old Fort Marion at St. Augustine, built by the Spanish. The fort itself covered an area of four acres, and required a garrison of a thousand men.

The reproduction here is a hundred and fifty-five feet square, representing a four-bastioned fortress. The walls simulate masonry, loopholed for musketry and provided with gate and moat.

But on the inside this apparent fortress is a house, containing reception-rooms, parlors and exhibit-rooms, finished in the native woods of Florida and opening upon an interior court planted with feathery bamboo and orange-trees, with parterres of flowers. Visitors agree in pronouncing it the oddest house ever built.

Next after Florida, the house of California—if house it may be called—is perhaps the most remarkable externally. The idea, primarily, appears to have been to convey the impression that "there is nothing small or conventional about California."

Accordingly we find ourselves contemplating a structure nearly four hundred and fifty feet in length by well nigh a hundred and fifty in width, lofty, of almost grossly massive aspect.

The architecture is that of the old Spanish mission churches of early California, into which there are thrown a number of classic features. The main tower is a reproduction of that of the old church at San Diego. The walls are artificially seamed and darkened to resemble old masonry. It has a vast, strangely flattened dome, and the roof is in red California tiles. Within, on the ground floor, are several fountains about which are grouped the state exhibit of wines, fruits, cereals and ores. On the open roof is a typical Californian garden, which is reached by elevators.

Externally, and on a smaller scale, the State Building of Kansas suggests that of California. It will prove very attractive, particularly to young people, by reason of its remarkable exhibit of the wild animals of North America, made by the Kansas University.

The wild white Rocky Mountain goats and wild "bighorn" sheep are especially well mounted and lifelike; so are the foxes, the wolves, the moose, elk, bison and deer. The two mountain-lion mothers with their groups of kittens are very attractively done.

Another novelty among the State Buildings is the structure erected by the new State of Washington. This is, indeed, suggestive of the Pacific coast and the magnificent forests of Puget Sound.

The structure is about two hundred feet long by one hundred and twenty wide; and the lower story is constructed of five tiers of sided logs, those of the lower tier being each a hundred and twenty feet long by four feet in thickness! This story constitutes an appropriate state timber exhibit in itself.

The interior is finished in cedar and fir; and in front there is an enormous flagstaff consisting of a single tree five or six feet in diameter and of prodigious altitude. Considered as the State of Washington's first effort, the exhibit is truly immense.

Many others of the State Buildings are almost equally novel. Of these may be mentioned that of Illinois, the largest and most expensive of all; that of Texas; that of Virginia, which is built to reproduce the home of Washington at Mount Vernon; that of Massachusetts, modelled after the mansion of the Hancock family; and those of Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania, Missouri and Colorado, which are noticeably handsome structures.

The State Buildings and the Foreign Buildings, several of which are especially fine, constitute a very attractive suburb at the north end of the grounds.

Statue of the Republic.

The building erected by Great Britain stands on the water front, near the mole, where the United States naval exhibit is made in a full-size model of the battle-ship *Illinois*, an illustration of which is given on page 14. It is well to bear in mind that it is merely a model of a war-ship, built up from the bottom of the lake, else one may share the mistake of an English visitor. He was much disgusted when he learned that it was a "dummy ship," and exclaimed, "That is about all the kind of war-ship these Americans have!"

Whatever of truth there may be in this contemptuous remark, yet it is probable that our country will presently have a navy of which we need not be ashamed. Meantime, this is so good a model of one of our future war-ships that many think it a real man-of-war. The dimensions are three hundred and forty-eight feet in length by sixty-nine in width.

The exhibit on board of it will consist of four thirteen-inch breech-loading guns; eight eight-inch and four six-inch rifled guns; and twenty smaller, rapid-fire guns, besides Gatlings, torpedo tubes, nets and booms. It is provided with a military mast, and circular "tops" for sharp-shooters and rapid-fire guns, and has attending launches and cutters, in all respects like an actual war-ship. It will be manned by a trained crew under man-of-war discipline; and exhibitions of naval drill will be given.

Much interest appears to attach to the novel reproduction of the Convent of La Rabida—literally the Mad Lady—in Spain, of the time of Columbus. It was there that the good abbot, Father Marchena, a man of liberal mind, sheltered and consoled the Discoverer at one of the darkest hours of his troubled life. It is believed that the encouragement and aid given by Father Marchena had much influence in sustaining the courage of the great navigator at a time when, failing to secure the assistance which he needed, he was on the point of abandoning his immortal enterprise.

This memorial La Rabida is located at the extreme end of the promontory on the lake front at the southerly entrance of the Lagoon.

Next beyond La Rabida, to the south, stands the building in which the German Krupp Gun Works exhibit one of their monster cannon, along with other enginery of war.

Beyond Krupp's are the building of the interesting Leather Industries, and the equally interesting Forestry Building. This is constructed of the trunks of trees in the rough, with bark attached, and it is devoted expressly to an exhibit of woods, timber, barks, boughs, foliage—in short, of forests and forestry in every form.

In the rear of and hard by the Forestry Building is the Dairy, a low, handsome structure in which, in addition to an exhibit of everything pertaining to dairying, there is to be a "dairy school" for teaching by actual operations with milk and cream, butter and cheese. The use of ice in "creameries" will be shown, as well as cold storage of milk and cream for transportation.

At the dairy café connected with this exhibit the best of milk, cream, butter, curds, cheese and cereal foods will be served at moderate prices.

The near presence of the great pale blue lake adds a charm to the Columbian Fair grounds which no World's Fair previously has possessed. From almost every point of view some glimpse is gained of this wide, restful expanse of the "unsalted sea."

At no other great city of the country could this pleasing feature have been obtained; not even if the beautiful Central Park of New York City had been surrendered for an Exposition site.

The landscape artists, Messrs. Olmsted and Codman, who laid out the grounds, were not slow to appreciate the effects that might be produced by making use of the lake, and by a true stroke of genius added greatly to them by the skilful introduction of water throughout the site itself.

What was formerly a marsh, surrounded by sandy dunes, has been dredged out, excavated, banked and walled around by mimic masonry, to form an extensive and pleasing system of lagoons, basins and canals more than a mile in length, connecting with the lake both at the north and south ends. Thus in place of a uniformly level park we have all of the effects of water and water craft, with green borders of sedges, iris, pond lily, hellebore, sweet flag, bulrush, and frequent graceful thickets of willows.

In fact the grounds may be said to include ponds and streams, for the beautification of which scores of the neighboring country brooks and little lakes were despoiled of their natural growths, which were ruthlessly grubbed up for transplantation here.

In the large central Lagoon lies Wooded Island, called also Rose Island, connected with the broad, serpentine walks on either side by four or more of the handsome, arched Rialto bridges. On so grand a scale is everything here that one can scarcely believe that this islet contains an area of nearly sixteen acres. It has been the design to convert it into a garden of flowers and flowering shrubs.

Toward the southerly end on the east side is located the rose garden, where will bloom during the early summer not less than twenty thousand rose-bushes of every known variety.

On a small outlying islet at the extreme south end is located a model "Hunter's Camp," a feature which the boys will scarcely forget to visit.

It seems probable indeed that Wooded Island will be one of the favorite resorts of visitors, either crossing to it by the bridges, or landing from the scores of "omnibus boats," "cab boats," launches, gondolas and other craft that will ply constantly on the Lagoon. Here, a little apart from the crowds and refreshed by the perfume of flowers, one may give the weary feet a respite, yet sit to rest at so central a point that all the grander features

The Hunter's Camp.

of the Fair will be in plain view. In addition to the floral attractions of the island the Japanese exhibitors have contributed a Hooden, so-called—a building in imitation of one of the oldest religious temples of Japan. Here and at some of the other contiguous structures will be located a considerable portion of the exhibits of Japan. It is in graceful recognition of the Japanese fondness for flowers that their Hooden has been assigned a site on Rose Island.

"The workman dies, but the work goes on." Never has this been more sadly emphasized than in the recent death of the young landscape artist, whose genius planned in large part these flower-girt lagoons and picturesque islets for the eyes of visiting millions.

After nearly three years of arduous endeavor, such as only the enthusiasm of an artist prompts men to, Henry Sargent Codman died suddenly in January, 1893, after a brief illness, aged twenty-nine years. To those who know the circumstances of his death this grand plaza-park is his monument.

STATE BUILDINGS AND STATE MANAGERS.

By the Executive Commissioner for Massachusetts.

At the Centennial Exhibition, held at Philadelphia in 1876, in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, not a few States of the Union erected buildings for the use of their citizens. But the idea was a new one, and the buildings were not collected in one place but were scattered almost at random.

A greater number of states than took part directly in the Philadelphia Fair will be represented by buildings in Chicago during the present summer, and the buildings, as may be seen by maps of the two International Expositions, will be more satisfactorily placed and grouped than was the case at Philadelphia.

All the buildings of the Exposition are situated within Jackson Park. The State Buildings occupy its extreme northern section, and are picturesquely distributed about the Fine Arts Building.

In most cases, the cost of State Buildings has been met from moneys set aside by the respective legislatures. But in some few instances the money has been subscribed by public-spirited citizens, who were not willing that their states should be unrepresented because their legislatures had failed, for constitutional or other reasons, to make provision for erecting such structures at Chicago.

These buildings are in charge of a Board of State Managers, appointed by the governors of the several states. To care for their state's good name in the Exposition; to stimulate friendly rivalry among those industries showing the progress of the Arts and Sciences within the state; and to suggest, prepare and care for state exhibits—so called because the expenses in exhibiting them are generally paid by the state—are all included among the many duties of State Managers.

They form, as it were, a channel of communication between the individual of the state and the Exposition authorities. Their clients are the people of the state, to whose reasonable appeals for help and advice they are in duty bound to listen and as far as possible conform. The services of the State Managers may be as valuable to the general Exposition authorities as they are indispensable to the home exhibitors.

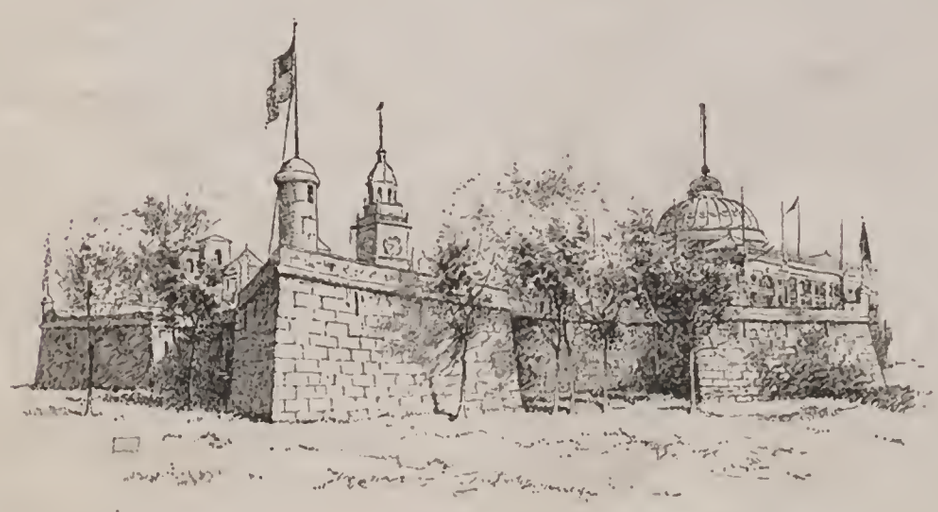
They know the needs of their respective states, and the wishes of their governments and citizens, far better than these can possibly be known to outsiders. Therefore, their advice should be constantly sought, in order to secure an exhibit from each state which shall best show its resources, and add to the value of the Exposition.

The thousand and one details of business transacted in the offices of a Board of State Managers arise mostly from their coöperation with the exhibitor on the one hand and the Exposition officials on the other—a coöperation which to be truly effective must be not only hearty but enthusiastic.

So soon as the Exposition shall have been opened, the scene of work for Boards of State Managers will change from their respective state capitals to Chicago, where at least one member should be constantly at hand to assist the people of his state, as well as to assume charge of the State Building.

The uses of this building will vary materially with the several states. In some will be found a few exhibits designed to illustrate the natural resources of the state. To these will be added, in other state buildings, exhibits of women's work.

In others accommodations will be given to the many associations which may be prevented by the classification of the Exposition from entering any of the large buildings.



The Florida Building.

They will be given an opportunity, within their own State Buildings, of calling attention to their varied work. In some State Buildings no exhibits will be found. Indeed, the primary purpose of these buildings is not to contain exhibits, but to furnish to the citizens of the respective states a place where they can congregate with some sense of possession. After one has spent hours in passing through the Exposition buildings, he will be glad of an opportunity to escape from it all, and give rest to his brain, then bewildered with the multitude of exhibits.

The duty of the state representative in Chicago after May first will become that of a Bureau of Information. The manager who has realized this and has taken up his quarters in that city a month or two earlier will be the better able, if he has applied himself to his task, to reply to the myriad questions he will be expected to answer offhand.

Enough, perhaps, has been written to indicate that the success of a state's exhibit will depend largely upon the State Managers. If by inaction or lack of energy in their work, they have failed to arouse in the state an interest in the enterprise, such want of effort on their part will be likely to show in the quality and quantity of their state exhibit.

If they have failed to recognize that they are but the servants of the people or if they have withheld hearty coöperation, they will have failed to produce the best results.

The responsibilities put upon them are large. Added to the task of discriminating between desirable and undesirable exhibits, the expenditure of the state appropriation is largely in their hands. If one has an idea that the spending of from fifty thousand dollars to eight hundred thousand dollars of the public moneys, in a way most creditable and beneficial to the state, does not entail sleepless nights and anxious thought, he has certainly not considered the matter carefully. For the most part, state representatives have displayed praiseworthy energy, and there is every reason to think that visitors will be satisfied with the results of their hard work.

E. Clarence Hovey.

The Colorado Building.

THE MULTIPLE SPEED SIDEWALK.

During the heat of summer the steamboats that will ply between the city and the Fair grounds will be the most comfortable mode of conveyance. They will land passengers at the long pier near the Peristyle. Long? It is the largest pier in the world. It projects into the lake fully half a mile, and is two hundred and fifty feet in width. It possesses the dimensions of a park and the greatest objection to it, from a weary visitor's point of view, at least, is its great length.

This objection, however, is bravely disposed of by the intervention of the Multiple Speed Sidewalk, called also the Travelling Sidewalk, or the Locomotive Sidewalk.

This is a mechanical device for facilitating travel on the pier and enabling the tourist to make the trip in ease and comfort, refreshed by the lake breeze. Here the sidewalk does the travelling instead of the human wayfarer.

The contrivance consists of a sidewalk on low wheels, which traverses the entire length of the pier on one side and returns on the other, making a loop at each end. It has two parallel sections or platforms, one moving at a rate of three miles per hour, or at about ordinary walking speed, and the other, which is provided with settees, at six miles, or easy driving rate. It makes no stops but is constantly moving on. One may ride on either section.

YOUR TICKETS, PLEASE.

Admission tickets to the World's Fair will be fifty cents each, and no reduction on special days is contemplated.

The tickets themselves will be handsomely printed cards from engraved plates, four and a half inches long by two and a half wide; such, at least, is the size of the first issue.

The first issue consists of five million tickets, and the contract is said to be for thirty millions. It is believed that large numbers of the tickets will be purchased as souvenirs. It is partly to encourage this fancy, partly to make counterfeiting difficult, that the tickets have been made so elaborate.

To increase the difficulties of counterfeiters, tiny planchets of tissue-paper are introduced between the numerous sheets of paper of which the cardboard is composed. These planchet disks are of different sizes, the largest being about two millemeters in diameter; or as large as the head of a pin. They are in three colors, blue, pink and salmon; and the tints are plainly discernible through the paper on each side of the ticket. The card is adorned with vignettes and altogether will form a handsome keepsake and memento of the Columbian Anniversary for after years.

IMPORTANT DATES AND FIGURES.

Chicago selected as the site of the Fair by vote of the National House of Representatives. *February 24, 1890.*

The first and last votes on the choice of a city stood as follows:

	First.	Eighth.
Chicago,	115	157
New York,	72	107
St. Louis,	61	26
Washington,	56	18

Act of Congress authorizing the Fair. *Approved April 25, 1890.*

President's Proclamation inviting all nations to participate. *Issued December 24, 1890.*

World's Fair Grounds dedicated October 21, 1892.

Naval Review, New York Harbor, April 26, 27, 28, 1893.

Fair open May 1 to October 30, 1893.

Appropriations by States and Territories, nearly	$5,000,000
Appropriations by Foreign Countries, nearly	6,000,000
Total Value of exhibits, estimated,	300,000,000
Gate Receipts from 20,000,000 Visitors expected,	10,000,000
Total Estimated Expenses,	21,250,000

Where the Money Comes From.

Capital Stock,	$5,000,000
City of Chicago Bonds,	5,000,000
Souvenir Half-Dollars (Appropriated by Congress),	2,500,000
Debenture Bonds,	4,000,000
	$16,500,000

Areas.

Exposition Grounds, total in acres,		633
Jackson Park,	553	
Midway Plaisance,	80	
Available for Buildings,	556	
Interior Waterways (61 acres) and Wooded Island,	77	

Buildings.

Buildings.	Length in Feet.	Breadth in Feet.	Area in Acres.	Approx. Cost.
Administration	262	262	4.5	$436,500
Agriculture	800	500	15	691,500
" Annex	550.5	312	4	
Art Galleries	500	320	4.6	670,500
" Annexes	220	136	1.4	
Dairy	199.8	91.1	.8	30,000
Electricity	690	345	9.3	413,500
Fisheries	361.1	162.1	1.4	221,750
" Annexes	135 diam		.7	
Forestry	528	208	2.6	90,250
Horticulture	997.8	250.8	8	287,000
Illinois State	450	160	3.2	250,000
Battle-ship *Illinois*	348	69.25	.6	100,000
Leather	625	150	4.3	100,000
Machinery	842	491	17	1,050,750
" Annex	551	190	6.2	
Machine Shop and Boiler House	1,103.6	86	2.2	75,000
Manufactures	1,687	787	14	1,600,750
Midway Plaisance (approx.)			9	1,500,000
Mines	700	350	8.5	266,500
Sawmill	100	60	.2	35,000
State & For'n (approx.)			12	2,000,000
Stock Pavilion	960	265	5.8	125,000
" Sheds			25	210,000
Transportation	960	256	9.4	369,000
" Annex	850	435	8.5	
U. S. Government	421	351	6.2	400,000
Women's	398	198.8	3.3	138,000
Other Buildings			22.3	1,203,000
			210	$12,267,000

World's Fair Auxiliary.

Dates of Special Congresses; Lasting usually One Week.

Department.	Begins.	Department.	Begins.
Woman's Progress	May 15	General	Aug. 14
Public Press	May 22	Science & Philosophy	Aug. 21
Medicine	May 29	Labor	Aug. 28
Temperance	June 5	Religion:—	
Moral & Social Reform	June 8	Catholic Congress	Sept. 5
Commerce & Finance	June 19	World's Parliam't of Religions	Sept. 11
Music	July 3		
Literature	July 10	Denom. Congresses	Sept. 21
Education	July 17	Missionary "	Sept. 28
Engineering	July 31	Sunday Rest	Oct. —
Art	July 31	Public Health	Oct. —
Government	Aug. 7	Agriculture	Oct. 16

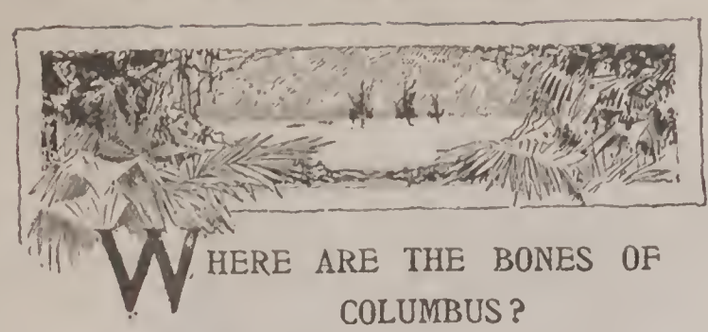
Previous World's Fairs.

Date.	Place.	Exhibitors.	Visitors.	Area in Acres.
1851	London	17,000	6,039,195	21
1855	Paris	21,779	5,162,330	24½
1862	London	28,653	6,211,103	23½
1867	Paris	50,226	10,200,000	37
1873	Vienna	42,584	7,254,687	40
1876	Philadelphia	60,000	9,910,966	60
1878	Paris	40,366	16,032,725	60
1889	Paris	55,000	28,149,353	200

THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

ENTRANCE TO THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

THE FINE ARTS BUILDING.



WHERE ARE THE BONES OF COLUMBUS?

In the centre of the plaza of Santo Domingo City, opposite the great door of the cathedral, stands an heroic figure in bronze of Christopher Columbus. It points with one extended hand toward the west, as though indicating to Europe the region of his discoveries.

On the base is Anacaona, a naked Indian, an aboriginal queen, whose subjects were massacred by the companions of Columbus, and who was burned at the stake by one of his Spanish successors. Yet the artist has represented this unfortunate princess as tracing an inscription in praise of one who, more than all others, brought death and extinction to her race.

This work of art may be thought of as typifying the duality of Columbus, whose exalted sentiments were much at variance with many of his deeds. A dual nature was his in life, a duality has grown out of it. Two towns claim the honor of his birthplace, two nations revere his deeds, two continents land his greatness; after his death two convents in Spain held his remains in charge, and now two islands claim to possess his ashes.

Part of my mission to the West Indies, as Commissioner of the Columbian Exposition, was to resolve this doubt concerning the present burial-place of Columbus, and for the first time I now publish the result of my investigations.

Columbus died on the twentieth of May, 1506, in the city of Valladolid, in Spain, and his body was deposited in the convent-church of the Franciscans. The last rites were celebrated with great pomp in the church of Santa Maria la Antigua; but a few years later the corpse was given sepulture in the Cartuja of Santa Maria de las Cuevas, in the city of Seville.

It would seem that the temporary burial at Valladolid was merely an act of piety, but that in Las Cuevas was in accordance with the expressed wish of the admiral or his relatives. In the same convent, some years later, were deposited the remains of Diego, his son.

The second removal of the body of Columbus was for the purpose of burying it perpetually in the city of Santo Domingo. It was made on the petition of Doña Maria de Toledo, widow of Don Diego, who stated that Columbus himself had expressed a wish to be buried there. In consequence the Emperor Charles V. gave the requisite authority to the grandson of Columbus, Don Luis Colon.

Permission was given to the family of Colon to occupy forever the great chapel of the cathedral of Santo Domingo. This donation by Charles V. converted that part of the presbytery into private property, and no one unauthorized by the heirs of the Colons had any right to remove or efface even an inscription.

There is no record of the translation of the remains from Seville to Santo Domingo, but the probable date was about 1536, as the first cedula giving the use of the chapel was issued in 1537. It is thought that there was some delay in granting sepulture in the cathedral, after the arrival of the remains; but concurrent evidence proves that they were deposited there finally.

In 1549, for instance, the first archbishop of that diocese writes: "The tomb of Don Cristobal Colon, where are his bones, is much venerated in this cathedral." But no record of the burial appears to have yet been found in the archives of the cathedral itself. The lack of early manuscripts is attributed to the ravages of the pirate Drake, who was such a terror to the Spanish West Indies, and who sacked Santo Domingo.

It cannot be shown either that there was ever a stone, tablet or monument to mark the place of interment. This seems the more strange as there are magnificent memorials of the early archbishops, of the military governor, Rodrigo de Bastides, who died in 1527, of his wife, who died in 1552, and of some other contemporaries of Columbus.

But that Columbus was interred in the great chapel of the cathedral there is no room for doubt. Aside from the testimony already cited, and more that confirms it, we have the record of over a hundred years later which shows that when the English invaded the island the archbishop ordered the tombs to be covered with earth, to prevent their desecration: "Especially that of the old admiral, which is in the evangelio of my holy church and chapel."

When the church was nearly ruined by an earthquake, the archbishop mentioned among other reasons for restoring the temple, that "in the capilla mayor—great chapel—is interred the illustrious Don Cristoval Colon." Again, in 1683, the diocesan synod of Santo Domingo states: "The bones of C. Colon are there in a leaden case, in the presbytery . . . according to the tradition of the old inhabitants of the island."

Just a hundred years later the historian, Moreau de St. Méry, states that the dean of the cathedral affirmed that there was a box of lead enclosed in one of stone, which tradition constant and unvarying pointed to as containing the bones of Columbus. Thus we have through two hundred years cumulative evidence that the body of the great admiral rested in the cathedral.

In 1795, by the Treaty of Basle, Spain ceded Santo Domingo to France, but some Spaniards remembered the ashes of Columbus, and felt that it would be unworthy the greatness of Spain to allow these relics to pass under another flag.

The delivery of the colony into French possession was not accomplished until 1801, but the project of transferring the ashes of Columbus was undertaken in 1795. The Spaniards, in seeking for his remains, had to be guided solely by the traditions. And what did these tell them? Simply that the relics of Columbus had been deposited in the cathedral, on the gospel side of the altar, at the place where the canopy of the archbishop used to stand.

On December 20, 1795, a group of distinguished Spaniards opened a vault above the presbytery on the gospel side of the altar, which was a yard in depth and breadth. They found in the vault some plates of lead about a foot long, bearing evidence of having been part of a leaden box or casket, some fragments of bones and dust.

These were placed in a leaden box, gilded, taken with great solemnity on board the man-of-war *San Lorenzo*, and transported to Cuba. Arrived at Havana, the revered relics were borne in procession to the cathedral and there deposited in a niche opened in the wall of the presbytery.

Thus far I have followed the "Informe" of the Royal Academy of Spain, which exhaustively investigated the subject in 1879. The academicians were of the opinion that the remains of five members at least of the Columbus family were interred in the presbytery of the cathedral, namely: Christopher; Diego, his son; Bartholomew, his brother; Luis and Cristobal, grandsons.

The Cathedral at Santo Domingo.

In 1877 repairs were undertaken in the chancel of the cathedral of Santo Domingo, during which a vault was discovered on the left side, facing the nave, containing a small box of lead. This fell to pieces on removal. It had an inscription that read: "*El Almirante, D. Luis Colon, Duque de Veragua, Marques de —*" presumably of Jamaica.

It was not known that the grandson of Columbus had been buried here, but this was proof, and it revived the tradition that his grandfather was buried on the opposite side. So the bishop decided to search the alleged resting-place of the bones of the admiral while the repairs were progressing.

Discovered in 1877.

After some excavation the investigators opened the spot indicated by tradition as that whence had come the remains transported to Havana. Here a small, empty vault was brought to light. This, without doubt, was the vault from which the ashes taken away in 1795 had been removed, and the Canon Bellini, in charge of the investigation, believed that this would only tend to prove the truth of the Spanish account.

But the next day the space between the empty vault and the wall of the cathedral was sounded, and some indications of another tomb were discovered. A piece of a large stone slab, that had been partly revealed, was broken off and through the opening thus made was seen a vault containing an object like a square box.

Instantly the chief vestryman hastened to inform the archbishop of what had occurred. The foreign consuls were notified, and came to the cathedral, where the canon was awaiting them.

The men were working under direction of Señor J. M. Castillo, a civil engineer, who had charge of all important works in the island, and with whom I have frequently conversed. Señor Castillo died in 1892; his loss is severely felt in Santo Domingo, where his distinguished talents as an engineer and his genial presence were highly esteemed.

The canon and the engineer guarded the vault until the arrival of the civic and ecclesiastical dignitaries. In their presence the opening was enlarged and the object inside revealed to be a box of lead, resting upon two bricks. The top was covered with dust and small pieces of stone, but it was apparent that there was an inscription on it.

Everything was then left as found. The cathedral doors were locked and a guard placed around them, the keys being left in the possession of Canon Bellini.

On the tenth of September the box was taken out in the presence of the civil, ecclesiastical and military authorities, of the consular corps and of a great number of natives and foreigners. Only a superficial examination of the bones could be made at that time, but it seemed plain to all present that the veritable remains of Columbus had been found.

Guns awoke the distant echoes and bells rang joyously their loud acclaim, in honor of Columbus. It is certain that the great admiral never received a more disinterested ovation than this homage tendered his memory by the people of Santo Domingo.

An examination of the contents of the lead case revealed human bones, crumbling and fragmentary. Only a few parts of the skeleton were complete—the skull was reduced to dust. Even those bones appearing entire at the discovery were found to have rapidly decomposed at an examination some six months later.

Besides the bones and dust, a bullet was found in the case and a silver plate. The box in which the remains were found is entirely of lead, and when closed is about nine inches high, over seventeen inches long and over eight inches wide. The lid is seventeen inches long and over eight inches wide, with an overlapping edge in front and on the sides, and like the box is made of a single sheet of lead.

The box is in a good state of preservation, and it is impossible to state whether it had been buried one, two or three hundred years, as it is well known that lead after long exposure becomes covered with a thin coating of protoxide, which preserves it for centuries without other alteration. The color is dark gray, or of oxide of lead, such as would naturally result from the exposure. As to its preservation, the vault in which it was found is entirely of stone and brick, very dry, and without wood or any other substance that could affect the metal.

On the outside of the lid was this inscription: "*D. de la A. Per Ate,*"—which was interpreted to mean, "Discoverer of America, First Admiral." It has been advanced as an argument against the authenticity of these remains, that the term "America" was not in use at the time the ashes of Columbus were brought to Santo Domingo, and hence that the inscription must be spurious. But it has been satisfactorily shown that the term America was in use as early as 1520, or sixteen years at least before the translation of the remains.

On the inside of the lid are the words: "*Illtre y Edo Varon, Dn Cristoval Colon.*" On the right end of the case is the letter "A;" on the left end and on the front, "C." The silver plate found in the case also had inscribed on it the name and titles of Columbus, and it was held by the Dominicans that the proof of genuineness was overwhelming, in the inscriptions and in the locality in which the case was found.

Regarding the writing on the silver plate, an objection has been raised that the "s" in the spelling of Cristoval was not of the kind in vogue in the sixteenth century, and could not be genuine, but this I myself proved to be an error, for in the oldest records of the cathedral, the Book of Baptisms, bearing date 1591, this same form of "s" is used.

I caused to be made a facsimile of the casket in which the remains were found in 1877, and this was sent to Chicago for exhibition with other relics of Columbus. After the identification of the bones, they were deposited in a cell behind one of the chapels in the cathedral.

Eventually the leaden case was enclosed in one of satin-wood and glass, so that everything is visible to the observer—case, bones, and inscriptions.

The discovery of these remains soon attracted the attention of Spain, for her claim to the true relics was in danger of being invalidated. The Royal Academy at Madrid discussed the question at great length, and finally published a book containing the results of their investigations. The subject was treated exhaustively, but with evident heat and some prejudice.

While the book sums up the evidence against the validity of the Domingo bones, yet it offers nothing to prove that the *boveda*, or vault, opened by the Spaniards in 1795 contained the true relics of Columbus; in fact, it is all of a negative character.

But the conclusion reached by the Academy is that "The remains of Cristoval Colon are in the cathedral of Habana, in the shadow of the glorious banner of Castile. . . . It is most fit that over his sepulcher waves the same flag that sailed with him from Palos in the *Santa Maria*."

But I think that the Dominicans have a stronger case than the Havanese.

The Spaniards found absolutely nothing to prove that the ashes they removed in 1795 were those of the admiral, and no claim is advanced that they did. The only tradition they had to guide them was that the remains were on the gospel side of the altar—and this is equally applicable to the vault opened in 1877.

The error of the Spaniards lay in their ignorance that there were two vaults, closely contiguous—that only a few inches distant from the one they opened, was another! Both vaults are under the chancel, both on the gospel side, but the one containing the remains alleged by the Dominicans to be those of Columbus is nearer—close to—the wall.

The Spaniards by chance opened a vault wherein were the fragments of a leaden case and vestiges of human remains. As they could not presume that close at hand there was another vault, they thought they had found what they wanted.

The Tomb of Columbus at Santo Domingo.

Whose, then, were the remains carried to Havana in 1795? It was at first thought that they were those of Don Bartholomew, Christopher's brother, who died at Santo Domingo in 1514, but it was concluded that they pertained to Don Diego, the son and viceroy, who was interred in the chancel of the cathedral.

It must, then, says the chronicler I have been following, be

acknowledged that, while there is no evidence to the contrary, the relics taken to Havana with so much pomp must have been those of Diego Columbus, son of the great discoverer, and who, during his first term as Governor of Hispaniola, greatly promoted the colonization of Cuba.

F. A. Ober.

MAN AND HIS WORKS.

By an Assistant in the Department of Ethnology.

The Department of Ethnology has a special building at the World's Fair for the illustration of man and his works. It is called the Anthropological Building. It is divided into three sections, one of which is the section of Anthropology. In various ways it will exhibit the physical characteristics of the native peoples of America. From the combined results of the observations upon the living and the dead, light will be thrown on the questions of the race affinities, migrations and the origin of the pre-historic peoples of America.

The Swedish Building.

This section will contain two collections of skulls, besides the tabulated and mapped results of a vast number of measurements. One will show the different types of long- and short-headed people, as well as the deformed and pathological specimens. Among the deformed skulls will be exhibited examples of many artificially shaped heads, illustrating the custom of pressing little children's heads out of shape by means of cradle boards and other such appliances.

The second collection of skulls will consist of typical specimens of man, woman and child.

Measurements have been taken of about five thousand school children in several cities, as well as of the children in the Indian schools, and also of many of the schools of Japan. The relation of the development of school children to their surrounding conditions will be shown by diagrams and tables.

The object in the section of Ethnology will be to show primitive forms of life, customs and institutions, as well as the distribution of the different races over the earth. This exhibit will be arranged according to countries and tribes, and will be supplemented by examples of dress, utensils, ornaments and weapons. Lieutenant Peary, acting as an assistant in this department, has obtained a most interesting collection of Eskimo objects collected by him on his recent expedition to northern Greenland, including summer houses of skins, boats, sledges, garments, household utensils, and many carvings in ivory.

There will also be many interesting collections from the North Pacific coast, both from the British possessions and the United States. Mention should be made of a large exhibit illustrating the customs of the Northern Crees, which covers a field but little known.

This section will include a group illustrating the ancient religions, folk-lore and games, showing their survival and development in the earliest period of civilization and in all countries. There will be amulets, charms, idols, and everything pertaining to early religions the world over.

Probably the most valuable group of paintings relating to the North American Indians is that of the famous Indian painter, Catlin. His work will be shown by a large number of copies by him in water colors of his original oil paintings. These paintings were taken from life, and illustrate Indian life and customs of more than fifty years ago.

An exhibit of great popular interest, and also of marked scientific importance, will be the outdoor Ethnographical exhibit in this section. It will consist of living peoples.

The eastern border of the South Pond will be entirely given over to this department, and here will be clustered as many different Indian groups as possible. They will live in their native habitations, surrounded by their ordinary utensils, implements and weapons, and will be engaged in their customary occupations —weaving, making pottery, chipping flint, building canoes, etc.

Their work will afford a very striking contrast to the work shown in the government Indian school, which will be in full operation close by. This illustration of primitive life will make more apparent the material progress made in America during the past four hundred years.

The New York State Commission will erect the council house and the long bark house of the Iroquois, as well as the bark houses and hunters' lodges of the several tribes which formed the famous Iroquois confederation. These houses will be inhabited by the Indians, who will live in their primitive way and carry on their various ceremonies. There also will be various canoes, such as were used in former times by this powerful people.

A group of Indians illustrating two or more tribes is coming from British Guiana, while Indian houses from Brazil have already arrived. The group of fifty-seven Labrador Eskimos, now living at the North Pond, will form a part of this Ethnographical exhibit.

Never before has there been such an opportunity to study the native tribes of America as will be afforded this summer by all these people, living peaceably together on the banks of this Lagoon. And the Indians, paddling about in their very various canoes, will add much to the picturesque effect of the Exposition.

The material in the section of Archæology will include evidences of man's existence in early times; and objects from the shell-heaps, ancient village sites, burial-places, mounds, Pueblo cliff-houses, and the ruins of Mexico, Central and South America will be shown in profusion.

Models will be exhibited of the famous Serpent Mound, the Turner Group of earth works and Fort Hill in Ohio, and the singular earth works representing man and various animals in Wisconsin and Minnesota. The cliff-house of Colorado will be represented by a special exhibit of models on a large scale.

The models of ancient structures in Yucatan will faithfully represent the latest research. They have been cast in plaster, and will reproduce near the Anthropological Building types of symbolical ornamentation, façades of buildings and the different styles of architecture and sculpture found in Central America.

Another subdivision will include the various Archæological collections made by assistants of this department and the collections of various individuals, state commissions, museums and societies. Extensive surveys have been made in Ohio, Maine, New Jersey, and other portions of the United States. From Ohio alone has been gathered by several assistants the most extensive, as well as one of the most interesting, lots of material ever secured for a single museum.

In South America extensive explorations were carried on on the west coast, covering a territory three thousand miles in extent, by an assistant in the department.

At the burial-place of Ancon, in Peru, over one hundred graves were opened and from them were taken nearly two hundred mummies. In the interior of Peru explorations were made near Cuzco, in the valley of the Huaracondo. There were found several curiously wrapped mummies in caves in the side of a mountain.

The results obtained from the explorations in Peru are especially satisfactory, for enclosed in the caves with the dried bodies were always found cooking utensils, often still containing fragments of food, such as corn, beans, potatoes, peanuts and dried fish.

Allegorical Painting representing Music.

From the graves come also beautifully decorated pottery, copper work, carved wooden idols, fish nets, garments of different kinds, and a hand loom containing a half-finished product. Often with women were buried their work-baskets, containing weaving and spinning implements, thread and yarn, needles and pins of the spine of the cactus, tubes of paint and often a small clay image, all of which will be exhibited in groups as they were found.

From foreign governments will come collections to supplement these from America, and thus will be given the opportunity to compare the ancient peoples of all parts of the globe.

Besides these three sections the department includes other sections, of which I can only mention the names: History, Cartography, the Latin-American Bureau and Natural History.

The object of the department is to tell as nearly as possible the story of man from his earliest primitive condition to the present day. His great antiquity on this continent will be shown, and the opportunity given to trace his wanderings and migrations to the present time. So far as America is concerned, the visitor will be able to see living representatives of the different peoples who were here centuries ago.

Geo. A. Dorsey.

1827 — 1893.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

Weekly — Illustrated — $1.75 a Year.

THE NEW COMPANION BUILDING.

World's Fair Extra Number.

The Youth's Companion adds its contribution to the Columbian Year and the success of the Chicago World's Fair by publishing this Special World's Fair Number. It is the largest, the most artistic, and the most costly number published during the Sixty-Six years of *The Companion's* history.

All the regular subscribers to *The Companion* will receive this World's Fair Number with the regular issue of *The Companion* for May 4th. Any new subscribers received during the month of May, with $1.75 for a year's subscription, will also obtain a copy of this number free.

Special Features for 1893.

The Companion is a weekly paper for Young People and The Family, finely illustrated, consisting of from eight to twenty-four pages. It presents during the year a variety of entertaining and instructive reading matter surpassed by no other weekly publication in the United States. Only a few of its leading features can be described in this column, but specimen copies will be mailed by the Publishers to any address upon application.

Illustrated Serial Stories.

The Companion will publish during the year no less than Eleven Serial Stories. Among them are:

"Whispering Tongues," a college story by Homer Greene.
"A Boy's Campaign in the Civil War," by George B. Woods.
"The Seal Poachers of Bering Sea," by C. A. Stephens.
"Skipper Poole's 'Handy,'" by F. G. Hosmer.

Prize Serial Stories.

Four Prize Serial Stories will be published during the year that took prizes amounting to Five Thousand Dollars, and which were selected from nearly two thousand Serial Stories submitted.

Short Stories of Adventure.

More than one hundred short stories of adventure will be published in this volume, including three new Sea Stories by W. Clark Russell; "Tales in City and Forest," by Edward W. Thomson; "Adventures on Land and Water," several stories by C. A. Stephens, and others by favorite writers.

The World's Fair.

Besides the articles written for *The Companion* by Col. George R. Davis, Director General of the World's Fair, by Mrs. Potter Palmer and others, *The Companion* will have special correspondents at the Fair and will publish nearly every week during its continuance articles describing the most curious and instructive features of this wonderful exposition of the World's art and progress.

Your Work in Life.

This series of articles by thirteen practical men and women in different professions will be read with advantage by all young men and women who are considering what to do in life.

Illustrated Holiday Numbers.

The Companion makes a special feature of its Double Holiday Numbers, published at Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year, Easter and Fourth of July. These numbers consist usually of twenty-four or more pages, have colored covers, contain a wealth of stories and other attractive articles and are elaborately illustrated. They are alone worth the price of a year's subscription.

The Weekly Supplements.

The Companion publishes nearly every week in addition to the regular issue a supplement containing a large variety of instructive and entertaining reading, which adds nearly one-half to the size of the paper and is fully illustrated.

560,000 Subscribers.

While *The Companion* has maintained for sixty-six years its place as the leading weekly paper for young people, it has never been a children's paper, and in the course of its growth has become recognized as preeminently a paper for all the family.

The appreciation in which it is held is indicated by the continued increase of its subscription list, for many years larger than that of any other weekly paper, until at the present time it numbers on its books more than Five Hundred and Sixty Thousand families who welcome its weekly visits.

A Charming Children's Page.

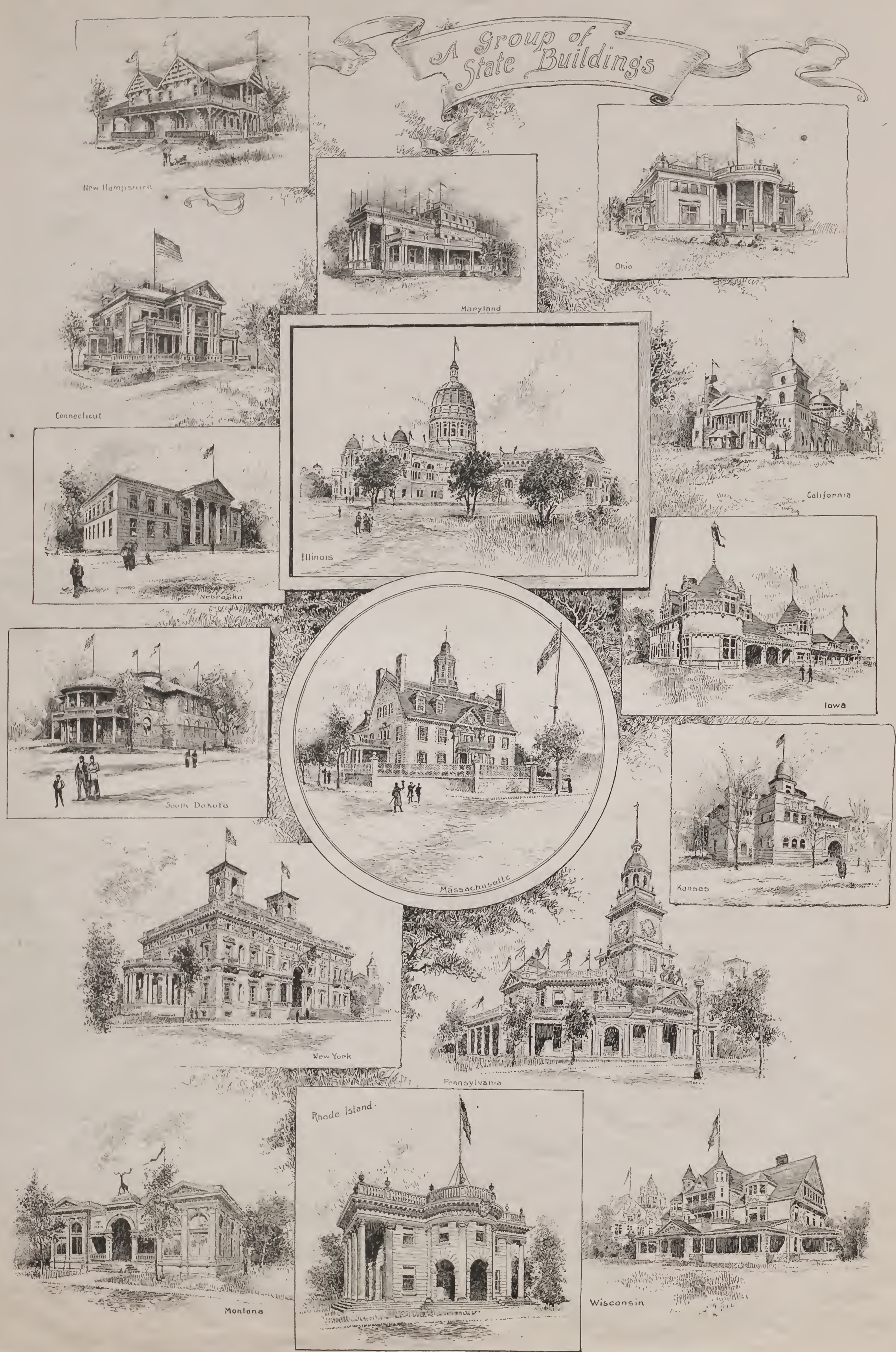
The little ones are not forgotten, and a whole page of each issue is devoted to their entertainment with short stories that can be easily appreciated and bright pictures for their amusement.

Specimen Copies Sent Free.

Subscriptions may begin at any time. Price $1.75, post-paid.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.

For Sale by All Newsdealers.


A Group of State Buildings
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Chocolat-Menier

has taken **every highest award** that has been made for Chocolate since 1832:—sixty-one years! and to-day MENIER manufactures many times more Chocolate than any other firm manufacturing Chocolate in the world.

The Managers of the World's Fair

have shown their appreciation and recognition of these facts in giving to **Chocolat-Menier** THE POSITION OF HONOR in the square surrounded by the *Administration* Building:—the Mines and Mining Building:—the Machinery Hall, and in front of the Terminal Railroad Station—so that every person entering or leaving the World's Fair Grounds from the railroad must pass the **Chocolat-Menier** Building.

The **Chocolat-Menier** Pavilion has been designed and arranged as a reception room where all who are entitled to its privileges can meet their friends:—make appointments for the trains:—coming or going, and have a comfortable and retired *place to rest* when fatigued with seeing the exhibits in the other buildings.

Every One who will send name and address and mention this page in the World's Fair Number of The Youth's Companion will receive *a pass*, which will, when presented at the MENIER Building at any time during the World's Fair, entitle the bearer to all the privileges of this beautiful pavilion, and also to a very liberal sample of **Chocolat-Menier**, FREE.

ADDRESS

Chocolat-Menier

American Branch, West Broadway and Leonard St., New York City, N. Y.

Annual Sales 33,000,000 Pounds.

Oily, Sallow Skin.
After using your **Complexion Brush** for six weeks I have surprised myself and friends with a healthy complexion.

Wrinkles.
A lady sixty years old has succeeded in removing the wrinkles from her neck, and many other ladies have caused them to disappear from their faces by using our **Complexion Brush** regularly.

Development.
A handsome neck is one of the principal points of beauty in woman. A lady tells us of a friend who has developed a thin, spare neck to one of roundness and beauty by the regular use of our **Complexion Brush.**

For Bathing
It will be found a luxury by both old and young. THE FLAT-ENDED TEETH by their compact arrangement remove the dead cuticle and increase the circulation wonderfully.

The above is what Ladies tell us
BAILEY'S RUBBER

(TRADE MARK.)

Complexion Brush

has done for them, and it will do as much for you.

Among the good effects of using Bailey's Complexion Brush soon apparent is the RESTORATION of the skin to its natural texture in cases where the pores have become enlarged. This state of the skin often occurs because the bath does not sufficiently soften and carry away the oily waste which the blood has brought to the pores for egress; then the oily exudations remain and harden, and moreover become capped by impalpable dust, producing the odious "Blackhead." The pressure of this hardened matter against the delicate walls of the pores enlarges and fixes their size. The rubber brush never fails to remove the dust-cap, and sensitize the skin for the dissolving and cleansing action of the bath. The pores thus regularly relieved, nature again acts freely, the pores contract, and the skin becomes again of its natural texture. The brush also assists in the disintegration of the skin constantly going on, and removes the fine scales, thus helping to prevent the thickening, roughening, and sallowing of the cuticle. It also acts very gently, but very urgently, upon the muscles beneath the skin, keeping them in a healthy and vigorous state, and so helping to prevent THE WRINKLES WOMEN DREAD. Catalogue mailed free.

Mailed upon receipt of price, 50 cents.
For sale by all dealers in Toilet Goods.

C. J. BAILEY & CO., Everything in Rubber Goods, 22 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

☞ *P. S. Call on us at the WORLD'S FAIR and see our full line of BAILEY'S FAMOUS RUBBER BRUSHES, Manufactures Building, Gallery Floor, No. 112, Sec. G, Block 13. CATALOGUE FREE.*

THE FAMOUS

Lablache Face Powder.

Used and Indorsed by the

Most Refined Ladies in Private and Public Life.

Over One Million Boxes Sold Every Year.

The Best Face Powder in the World.

A Letter from Paris (France).

BEN. LEVY & CO., Boston.

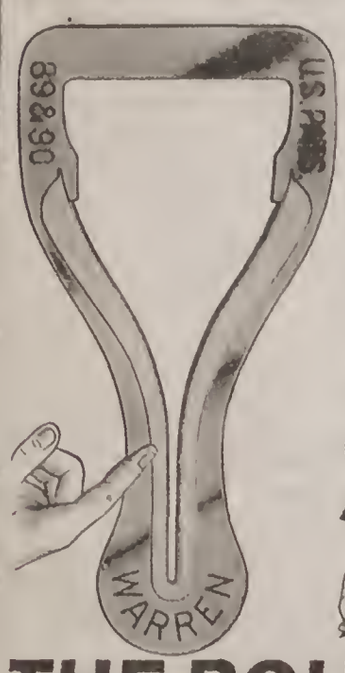
Gentlemen:—The dozen boxes of LABLACHE POWDER have been received. I should have responded sooner had I been in Paris. I beg your pardon for the delay. I herein send you check for the amount, $4.80, and thank you very much for your promptness. I can find no powder in Paris that can compare with your LABLACHE POWDER, and I think I have tried them all fairly. Thanking you again, I remain very sincerely yours, Mrs.———. Paris, France, Oct. 11, 1892.

The Famous Lablache Face Powder

Is the only perfect toilet powder in the market. It purifies and beautifies the complexion. Over one million boxes sold every year. We can show thousands of letters from all parts of the world, testifying to the wonderful qualities and purity of our LABLACHE FACE POWDER. The above letter is another specimen.

Ask your druggist for it, take no other, or it will be mailed to your address on receipt of 50 cents.

BEN. LEVY & CO., French Perfumers, 34 West Street, BOSTON, MASS.



LET ALL LADIES SEE

THE ROUNDED RIB on Holding Edges of the

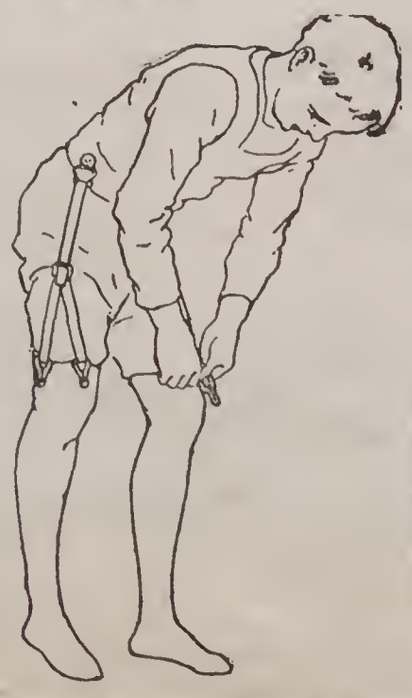
Warren Hose Supporter

The reason why it cannot cut the stocking.

All other supporters cannot help it.

The most comfortable and sensible hose supporter.

There are countless, and all worthless, imitations. All genuine Warrens have "Warren" stamped on end of fastener. Made by George Frost Co., Boston.



SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Mr. Robert Bonner handing the Blacksmith a Putnam Nail while superintending the shoeing of "Sunol."

Horse Owners and Blacksmiths.

This picture 5 x 8, with wide margin, printed in half tone on heavy white paper, will be sent Free to any one sending us their address with a two-cent stamp to pay for postage.

SUNOL, the Famous Race-horse, is owned by Mr. Robert Bonner of New York, who has also been the possessor of many other celebrated horses. In the care of such valuable animals he is most particular that the feet be kept sound, because the usefulness and worth of the horse depend on the condition of the feet. He always

Demands the Putnam Nail

for fastening on the shoes, because he knows it is the only kind of a horse-shoe nail that is certain never to **Split, Sliver or Break.**

This shoe was taken from a lame horse in Worcester, Mass. You can see how one part of the SPLIT NAIL came out where it should for clinching and the other entered the tender part of the foot.

Split nails like this are constantly making horses lame, lessening their value to the owner and causing them to suffer and often die from lockjaw, brought on in the first place by split and broken nails.

DANGEROUS NAILS. There are Nails called "hot-forged" which really are also "cold-rolled" and "clipped." The process of their manufacture is liable to separate the fibers of the iron and cause the nail to split as shown above.

THE PUTNAM NAILS

are Exclusively Hot-Forged and Hammer-Pointed like the old-fashioned hand-made nail. They are absolutely safe because they will never Split, Sliver or Break.

Examine the nails in your smith's shoeing-box. If their edges are smooth for the whole length they are the **Hot-Forged Putnam.** If they show marks of the shears near the point, they are cold-rolled and sheared.

PUTNAM NAIL CO., Neponset, Boston, Mass.

Always in the Lead.

Warwick Cycles run smoothly, with less friction, and consequently with less effort, than any other wheel on the market.

Point 1. They have the only mechanically dust-proof bearings.

Point 2. Framework, Handle Bars and Forks of cold drawn steel tubing, tapered cold.

Point 3. Brackets, Hubs, Sprocket Wheels, etc., cut from special drop forgings on bar steel. *The life and limb of Warwick riders are not endangered by the presence of cast metal.*

Point 4. Chain cut from drawn steel, hardened, tested, fitted to gauges and guaranteed noiseless and accurate.

Point 5. We've used up all our space.

Send for a new Warwick Catalogue, which tells of a score more of points of superiority in Warwick Wheels. Mailed free to any address.

Warwick Cycle Mfg. Company,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

After Dinner Coffee Set.

Full Set consists of Coffee, Sugar, Cream and Tray.

THE name of Towle has come to stand for all that is best, both in quality and design, in the manufacture of Sterling Silver Ware. Whenever their Trade Mark is found stamped on any piece of solid silver, it is a guarantee that it is fully up to the English Standard and is

925/1000 fine.

In Newburyport, Mass., the art of the silversmith has been practised for over two hundred years. Here lived the pioneer colonial Silversmith of New England, whose first work was the silver shoe-buckle. From the old "Blacksmith and Whitesmith Shop" of 1690 has been evolved one of the most complete Silver Ware factories in the world, that of The Towle Manufacturing Company.

☞ Housekeepers should examine their Jeweler's assortment of Towle Silver Ware, and in case they do not find the special pieces advertised, we shall be pleased to tell them where they can be found.

Towle Manufacturing Company, Newburyport, Mass.
Western Office, Chicago, Ill.

THE STORM SLIPPER. TRADE MARK.
High in front reaching almost to the top of the boot, and completely protects it from dripping dress and soggy skirt. The most practical and satisfactory Stormy-day Rubber.

This Coupon

when presented at the exhibit of the BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO., Shoe and Leather Building, at any time during the World's Fair will entitle bearer to one copy of its SOUVENIR BOOK containing 45 colored illustrations FREE.

We will give to any one who will present this Coupon at our exhibit one copy of a thirty-page book containing 45 beautiful illustrations lithographed in colors, describing the manner in which the natives gather the rubber sap in the forests of South America, and many features of its transformation into Rubber Shoes.

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO. · BOSTON U.S.A.

This trade-mark is on the bottom of every pair of Rubber Boots and Shoes manufactured by us. *Beware of Imitations. Buy your next pair with this trade-mark.* 45,000 pairs made every day, requiring the work of 3,000 people. This enormous production is the result of first quality *maintained for forty years.*

Every Retail Boot and Shoe Dealer in America is cordially invited to visit our exhibit at the World's Fair, and should do so, as it will be both interesting, instructive and will help him *make sales* on his return home.

BOSTON RUBBER SHOE CO.

Kent & Stanley Co.,
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WATCH CHAINS

For twenty years we've made Watch Chains that looks and durability compare with the finest gold. Made of Seamless Wire, the same as gold chain. Connecting chains and rings **only** with gold solder. We own the largest factory in the United States in our line. Make the most chains. More than 1500 different patterns. The newest and tastiest designs. Can't be distinguished from a solid gold chain. Will wear till you're tired of them. We are the originators of **Seamless Gold Filled Chains.** Each chain stamped with our initials in the swivel means that it is warranted. Your jeweller will replace it with a new one if not satisfactory in all respects. We do not make Cheap chains. We make only the **Best.**

But you can buy **five** for the price of a **single** solid gold one, that after all looks no better, wears not much longer, and is not a whit more satisfactory. Go- ing to the World's Fair? Ask your jeweler for one of our chains and wear it. Every day brings renewed satisfaction. Chains for Gentlemen. Chains for Ladies. Chains for Boys. Both Seamless Filled Gold and Sterling Silver. Nearly every dealer in the United States keeps our chains in stock. Every dealer ought to. If YOURS don't, tell him to write to us for sample package on selection. *Don't fail to visit our beautiful and artistic display at the World's Fair, the finest of its kind. N. E. Corner Manufactures Building, Department O. Right on the Corner. See Official Catalogue.*

IVERS & POND PIANOS

Our World's Fair exhibit contains nothing but our regular every-day goods. These are strictly first-class. You can see them at Section I, Post number W 8, Manufactures Building.

Our pianos can also be seen at

J. G. RAMSDELL'S, 1111 Chestnut St., Phila.,
F. H. CHANDLER'S, 300 Fulton St., Brooklyn,
PHILLIPS & CREW'S, Atlanta, Georgia,
THOS. GOGGAN & BRO.'S, Galveston, Texas,
and in many other Dealers' Warerooms.
W. J. DYER & BRO.'S, St. Paul and Minneapolis,
PHILIP WERLEIN'S, 135 Canal St., New Orleans,
SANDERS & STAYMAN'S, Baltimore & Washington,
KOHLER & CHASE'S, San Francisco, California.
Write for information on this matter.

Where no dealer sells our pianos, we send direct from the factory on approval; the piano to be returned and we to pay freights both ways, if it is not entirely satisfactory. Full information if you write us.

We sell on easy payments, take old instruments in part payment for new and in every way make it as easy to deal even at the distance of thousands of miles as right here in Boston. We are used to it, do it every day and will tell you all about it if you write us.

Catalogue and other Valuable Information mailed free if you write.

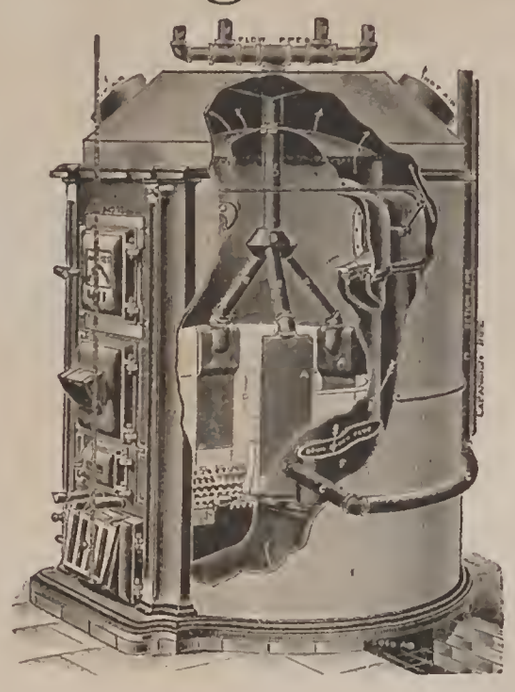
IVERS & POND PIANO CO.,

183 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

See our Exhibit in the World's Fair of

MAGEE

Ranges and Furnaces.



We make all kinds of Heating and Cooking apparatus, suitable for all uses and all climates. Our main efforts, however, are devoted to **two specialties**, viz: **The Best Furnace for Dwelling-Houses** and the most complete **Range for the People.**

In the first we embody the perfection which has grown out of forty years' practical experience and experimenting in

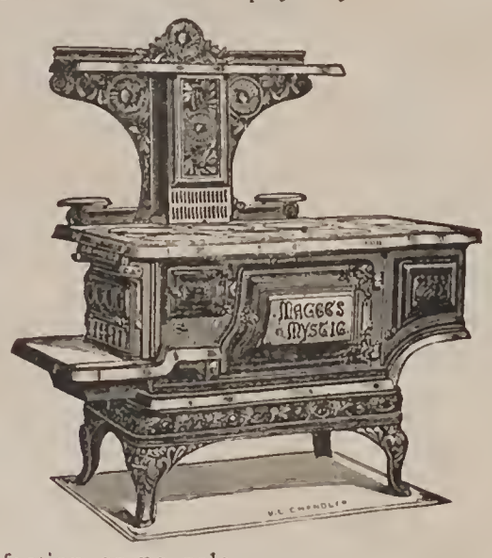
The Magee Boston Heater,

which gives a powerful and even heat, entire freedom from gas or dust, with much less consumption of fuel than by other methods. It is made to be used for **Warm Air Only** or in **Combination** with **Hot Water.** This Furnace is unequalled and is deservedly popular throughout America.

Only the BEST MATERIAL and WORKMANSHIP are employed by us.

The Mass. Charitable Mechanics Association awarded us a gold medal and special diploma at the three last exhibitions where this Furnace and Range were shown. No other makers of like goods ever received such **Endorsement.** See our agent in your city, or write us for descriptive circulars.

The Magee Mystic Range



Is demanded by the best cooks. Miss Parloa, who inaugurated the American Cooking School, recommends it as "the best." Thousands of families throughout America will use no other. In **practical use, fineness of finish, durability** and **perfection** in every detail it has no equal. *Illustrated Catalogue mailed Free to those in need of a Range or Furnace.*

We guarantee satisfaction or no sale.

MAGEE FURNACE COMPANY,

32 to 38 Union Street, BOSTON. 242 Water Street, NEW YORK. 86 Lake Street, CHICAGO.

Finest, Best and Largest Line of Cycles in the World.

Largest and Most Complete Line of Bicycle Sundries.

Durability and Speed.

They Cannot Be Equalled.

Cycles for Men and Women Boys and Girls.

Bicycle Catalogue FREE.

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Diamond

Cycles

Agents wanted in all unoccupied territories.

Latest Designs.

Popular Prices.

Strictly High Grade in Every Particular.

No Better Machines Made at Any Price.

Send 6c. in stamps for 100-PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Velocipedes, Air Guns and Pistols, Cutlery, Opera and Field Glasses, Cameras, Dog Collars, Boxing Gloves, Bicycle Sundries, Fishing Tackle, Base-Ball, Gymnasium and Police Goods.

John P. Lovell Arms Co., Washington St. (cor. Brattle St.) Boston, Mass.

THIS Illustration represents one of a collection of beautifully decorated **Smith & Wesson Revolvers** to be seen in our Exhibit in the Department of Liberal Arts at the World's Fair.

Ancient Moorish Design in Repousse Silver, Inlaid with Carved Ivory.

BEAUTY of Design and Finish are the most noticeable features of the **Smith & Wesson Revolvers** and these, combined with the more practical qualities of **Force, Accuracy, Reliability, Durability, Convenience and Safety,** have gained for them their reputation for excellence.

The superior quality of material used in their construction and the rigid inspection to which they are subjected for workmanship and stock enable us to *guarantee them perfect in every detail.*

☞ Beware of misleading advertisements, issued by unscrupulous dealers to deceive, and of worthless imitations of our goods, substituted by them for the genuine article.

Send Stamp for Full Catalogue with detailed description.

SMITH & WESSON,

Stockbridge Street, MENTION THIS PAPER. Springfield, Mass.

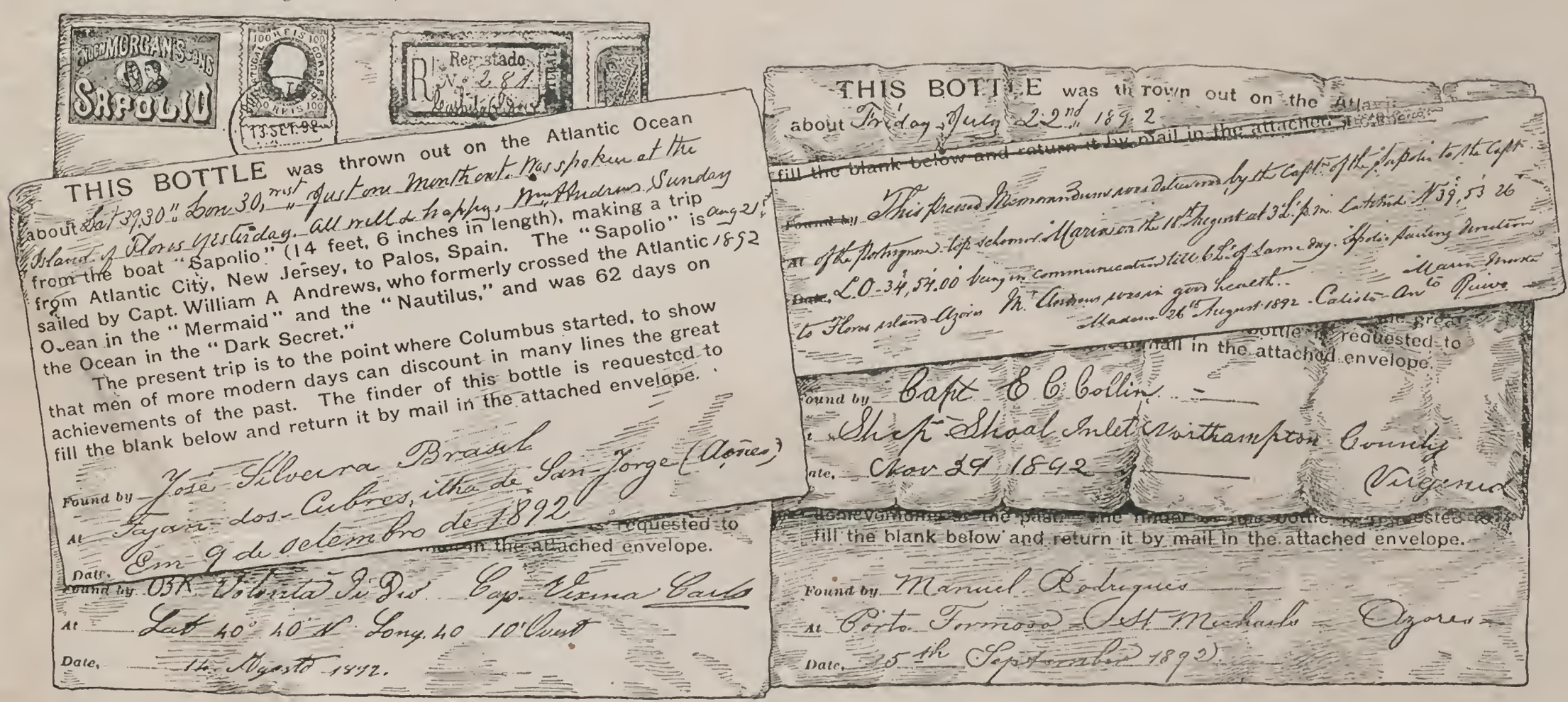
Electrotyped by C. J. PETERS & SON, 145 High Street, Boston.

Captain Andrews Crossing the Atlantic in the Boat "SAPOLIO."

A 19th Century Triumph.

We had advertised on land so much we sought the sea and determined to scour that also with **Sapolio**. Alexander of old sighed vainly for more worlds to conquer. **Sapolio** had reached that point, when, with 19th century enterprise, it undertook to scrub the seas, and did that with the same success which attends all its efforts. If Mars is inhabited our next attempt will be in that direction.

Capt. Andrews started in the "**Sapolio**" (a canvas-covered folding boat, 14½ ft. long) from Atlantic City, July 20, 1892, with instructions to scour the seas until he reached Palos, and discovered the starting-point of Columbus. He was spoken on his voyage by fourteen vessels and at different points on his trip he threw out bottles containing record slips.



We reproduce some of these—one picked up at San Jorge, in the Azores; another at St. Michaels, of the same group, and a third at Ship Shoal Inlet, Northampton Co., Va., together with two which he handed to passing ships, one the Italian bark "Volonta di Dio" and the other the Portuguese top schooner "Maria," whose captain uses the peculiar phrase, "This pressed (printed) memorandum." The San Jorge's slip was received in the registered envelope shown above the margin. Capt. Andrews arrived at Terceira, one of the Azores, on the thirty-sixth day out. The "**Sapolio**" and its Captain were received with great enthusiasm, and on his arrival in Spain (Sept. 28th, 1892) he was made the guest of the Government and a service of thanksgiving was held in the little chapel at Palos where Columbus worshipped before he started on his expedition of discovery. What Columbus did with three ships, 150 men and immense treasure, this intrepid Yankee, bearing the watchword of **Sapolio** at his masthead, has accomplished alone in a dory. It is a triumph of enterprise, of courage, of seamanship and of advertising. It shows that in the 19th century man's confidence has grown with his intelligence. In the Middle Ages the ignorance of man peopled these waters with terrible monsters. This gallant and enlightened captain dreads nothing but the frolicsome gambols of the whales.

The Sapolio Columbus with his tiny boat will form part of the striking exhibit of the Enoch Morgan's Sons Co. at the World's Fair (Manufactures Building, Section Q), where he will represent the highest type of American grit.

THE AWAKENING. "Le Reveil de l'Amour," by Perrault, Paris Salon, 1891.

You can procure a copy of this picture, of this size, 10 x 14, suitable for framing, printed on heavy white paper with wide margin and with no advertising upon it, by sending one wrapper from a bottle of Mellin's Food, with your name and address, to the Doliber-Goodale Co., Boston, Mass., U. S.